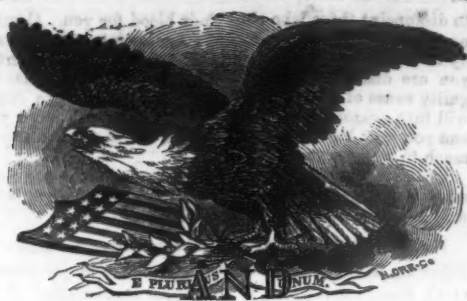


ARMY

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BOOTH'S DIARY.

THE Congressional tilt between Messrs. BUTLER and BINGHAM, last March, respecting the assassin Booth's diary, has caused an official publication of the "little book," with editorial comments from Secretary STANTON and Judge-Advocate-General HOLT. From these documents, it appears probable that General BUTLER was wrong in his intimation to the House that the murderer's diary was mutilated by Government officials. To be sure, there is no positive evidence whatever on the subject, but as, when Colonel CONGER, who took the diary from BOOTH's body, carried it to Mr. STANTON, some pages were already cut out, it is entirely probable that BOOTH had cut them out himself. BOOTH's body had not then reached Washington; a complot between his captors to spoli-ate his private journal is incredible, as lacking any motive. Still more improbable is it that the early pages of the book were shorn off after it was seen by the Secretary of War. Indeed, the latter tells us that, when he first saw it, it was as it now is, saving that it then contained "some photographs of females." Nor was there anything to show when or by whom the missing pages had been cut out.

The great fact, however, is, that the diary at length we have. And a terrible affair it is, this record of the RAVAILLAC of America! Compact of smitings or conscience, of fitful bursts of murderous passion, of horror, of stifled but ever-outcropping remorse, anon of bold bravado, of sophistry to excuse the crime, or abuse of the victim's memory—that victim cold in death—surely, never was so brief a confession so accusing in its excusing, so damning to its demon-driven author. The scanty record opens with an additional proof of what is almost beyond doubt, namely, that the assassins had, to use BOOTH's words, "for six months worked to capture." Accordingly, the main point made by General BUTLER, namely, that the Government had evidence in its possession that the plot in which Mrs. SURREATT took part was not to murder the PRESIDENT but to kidnap him, may still be true. The trial of SURREATT *filis* is to come on, we are told, in June; Mr. BINGHAM, too, is invited to aid the prosecuting attorneys: he will then have opportunity to settle public opinion on the connection of the SURREATTs with the murder-plot.

It is not, however, with facts but with morbid reflections that BOOTH's few lines are taken up, while his disordered fancy is clouded with forebodings of his fate. "I can never repent it," he writes, "though we hated to kill"—adding, with a blasphemous effort at self-exculpation, "God simply made me the instrument of his punishment." The detestation roused by the murder throughout the country was a pang to the would-be hero, greater even than that physical one of "the bone of my leg tearing the flesh at every jump." Look at this anguished record:

Friday, 21st.—After being hunted like a dog, through swamps and woods, and last night being chased by gunboats till I was forced

to return, wet, cold and starving, with every man's hand against me, I am here in despair; and why? For doing what BAVRUS was honored for, what made TELL a hero; and yet I, for striking down a greater tyrant than they ever knew, am looked upon as a common cut-throat. My action was purer than either of theirs.

Then follows more remorse and horror, sharp twinges of conscience, forecasts of the account so soon to be rendered up to the God on whom the assassin now calls:

God cannot pardon me if I have done wrong. Yet I cannot see my wrong, except in serving a degenerate people. * * * I am sure there is no pardon in the Heaven for me since man condemns me so. I have only heard of what has been done, except what I did myself, and it fills me with horror. God, try and forgive me. * * * I do not repent the blow I struck. I may before my God, but not to me. I think I have done well, though I am abandoned, with the curse of Cain upon—. * * * This last was not a wrong unless God deems it so, and it's with Him to damn or bless me.

Such, and more to the same feeble purpose, are the incoherent, last utterances which the murderer of the good LINCOLN has left in eternal attestation of the effect of his crime on his own distraught mind. Something, it is true, must be allowed for the lofty language habitual with his paternity. Even in his little terms of phraseology—his "I did desire," "Who, who can read his fate?" "Tis all that's left me"—we see the buskined tragedian mouthing his own theatric words as he writes; and players are apt to use more resonant words than other men. So, too, in the general, philosophic reflection of the accompanying scraps of a letter to some unknown person—"The sauce to meat is ceremony: meeting were bare without it"—we find (beside the unintentional pun) a Pistol-like fineness of phrase. Still, making all drawbacks for the actor's trick of expression, there remains enough to make this diary a curiosity in psychological study.

Simultaneously with the publication of this diary, a story spread of a wager of \$2,500, made by an ex-lieutenant of the privateer *Shenandoah*, conveniently remote in Calcutta, that JOHN WILKES BOOTH is still alive. More, the bet is said to have been won!—whether by the production of BOOTH in person or not, we are left to surmise. The story of the wager is probably a myth; at all events, once having had occasion to satisfy ourselves of the proofs of identification, while the body was above ground at Washington, we are certain that the carcass of the murderer now lies buried under the old Penitentiary, next to the Arsenal grounds, in the District. The broken leg, and a scar from an old tumor on the neck, identified the body beyond doubt. The truth is that, invariably after the death of a famous criminal, reports are circulated of escape by stratagem. So it was with Dr. WEBSTER and COLT, about whose fates bets were freely offered, and both of whom as certainly perished in their sins as J. WILKES BOOTH.

THE fact that it took five or six weeks to set aright the rumor concerning the massacre at Fort Buford, must have aroused much wonder with regard to the condition of the public mails on the plains. It is true that the wide dispersion of our garrisons, sprinkled sparsely, as they are, over the Indian country, accounts for a part of the delay, and for the infrequency of the news we receive from them. It is true, also, that the lack of travel in Winter adds to the difficulty. But one main cause of the sluggishness in the current of news (at least from the remoter posts) is the infestation of the roads by hostile Indians. We are inclined, also, to fear that the mails sent to the posts from the States have not been forwarded during the Winter as speedily and carefully as they might have

been; hence, replies to the inquiries we send come very slowly.

A correspondent at a distant post complains that newspapers directed to him and his comrades seem to be kept back somewhere on the line, "awaiting transportation;" which transportation sometimes comes late, and sometimes not at all. It is therefore with considerable feeling that he asks us to "agitate the mail business as it is out in this country," and we should be very glad to agitate it into more activity. His complaint seems to be that the westward newspaper mail is looked over at the posts along the Platte as far down as Laramie, and does not get enriched by that process. On a visit to one post, he saw enlisted men go into the post-office and examine all the letters and papers. Nothing criminal is probably intended by this free-and-easy way of treating the mail, but it does not conduce to speed or to care in its delivery. It might be well to put the post-office at each station in charge, not of the ordnance sergeant, but of some commissioned officer, designated to receive, distribute and forward it, with strict orders that no person whatever, not even other commissioned officers, should examine it.

These evils of imperfect mail facilities exist alike in peace or in war; but the presence of Indians, as we have said, has lately aggravated the difficulty. A letter which recently reached us from Fort C. F. Smith (written April 13th, and a month on the way) was sent, it appears, to Fort Phil. Kearney by "a fine-looking Crow chief, the Long Horse," who had entered the former post gayly singing a war-song celebrating his feats in scalping his enemies during the Winter. The Crow Indians, who have always been very friendly to the whites, have been encamped in force, during the Winter, near Fort C. F. Smith. But the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes have been watching the road. They gave chase to three of our mail couriers who took a three months' mail down in February. The horses of the couriers gave out after running twenty-five miles, as it is said, and the men took to the mountains on foot, and there claim to have fought the Indians until dark, killing two of them. That night, at all events, they made their escape, and reached Fort Phil. Kearney, after much suffering from hunger and cold. Of course, they lost the mail. Since that time the garrison at Fort C. F. Smith have got two mails through by Crow Indian couriers, who, of course, could carry but little, as they went on foot, on account of the deep snow. As the post received no mails at all for a period of four months, it was pretty well cut off from communication with the outer world.

It is probable, however, that no such double embargo by snow and Sioux will ever again take place as the late Winter saw; and, during the coming Summer, at least, we shall hear with tolerable frequency from all our outposts. Meanwhile, we hope the matter of the mail service, as already suggested, will be carefully looked to.

JOHN W. WALKER, citizen, who was tried before a Military Commission in New Orleans, charged with "assault with attempt to commit murder," having been found guilty of an assault, has been sentenced "to be confined at hard labor at such place as the Commanding General may direct for the period of six months." The Military Commission of which Brevet Major-General H. BECKWITH, C. S., U. S. Army, was President has been dissolved.

We are indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel L. Langdon, U. S. Army, for copies of foreign papers received.

THE ARMY.

THE Commissioner of Pensions has decided that enlisted men, whether in the general service or in the Veteran Reserve, detailed to duty in the War Department as clerks or messengers, are not entitled to a continuance of their pensions while in such service. "They have entered the military service," he says, "by formal enlistment for a term of years; are liable to be called to the performance of actual military duty, and are subject to the articles of war, being in all respects on the same footing as regards liability to military discipline as other soldiers in the United States Army. No one questions that invalids of the Veteran Reserve corps who have not been detailed for the performance of duties essentially civilian are legally debarred from receiving pensions; but can it be said that those who have been favored with positions which they prefer to life in camp or in the field have also a superior claim to be pensioned? Certainly not, unless it has been expressly so provided by law. The terms of the law on this subject are concise and clear (Act of April 30, 1844), 'That no person in the army, navy or marine corps shall be allowed to draw both a pension as an invalid and the pay of his rank or station in the service, unless the alleged disability for which the pension was granted be such as to have occasioned his employment in a lower grade, or some civil branch of the service.' It will not be maintained that the persons in question have been detailed for the discharge of civil duties on account of any greater disability than that under which other members of the Veteran Reserve corps are suffering; nor will it be alleged that the latter as a body receive any less pay than other officers and soldiers of like rank and station in the Army. Both classes in fact, receive the full compensation allowed to able-bodied men in the same positions. They do not, therefore, come within any of the exceptional classes specified by the statute just cited."

GENERAL Orders No. 22, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, contains the proceedings of a General Court-martial which convened at Omaha, Nebraska, in case of Brevet Captain HENRY C. MEINELL, First Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, who was charged with "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." The specification alleges that at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, Captain MEINELL "did in violation of law and Army regulations, maliciously assault and strike three times with his fist, JOHN MULLEN, at the time a private soldier of Battery C, Third U. S. Artillery." The court found the accused guilty of charge, and guilty of the specification except the word "maliciously," and sentenced him to be reprimanded in General Orders by the Commanding General, Department of the Platte."

Brevet Major-General C. C. AUGUR, the Department Commander makes the following remarks upon the case:

The proceedings in the case of Brevet Captain HENRY C. MEINELL, First Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, are approved, but the finding and sentence are disapproved. It appears from the record that Captain MEINELL had occasion to send for a private of his battery, and received in return, through his messenger, an impertinent reply.

Instead of having the offender properly punished, he goes himself to the company, and without inquiry of the man if there was any mistake in the message delivered him, proceeds to strike him three times with his fist. The Court find, however, that this was not done maliciously, and from the mild character of the sentence awarded, evidently regard it as not a serious offence, although from his finding, "in violation of law and army regulations." If there can be imagined a more serious injury to the discipline and morale of a command, than such example of unlawful violence on the part of an officer toward those under his command, it is surely to be found in the action of a Court-martial which treats the convicted offender with such discriminating tenderness, and, in the next case brought before it, sentences a private soldier to a forfeiture of thirty dollars of his pay for an unauthorized absence of two days.

Sympathy and consideration for a brother officer are all very well in their proper place, but are not to be exercised at the expense of the discipline, character, and tone of the service.

Brevet Captain HENRY C. MEINELL, First Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, is released from arrest and returned to duty.

BREVET Major-General JOSEPH A. MOWER, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the State of Louisiana, has issued the following appeal to the freedmen of that State:

Rumors having reached these Headquarters of fears that disturbances are anticipated, therefore, as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and as your friend, I deem it my duty to address and advise you.

You have been brought from a condition of slavery to freedom by the government of the United States. You have been given the right of participating in the election of State and federal officers. You have the same political status as loyal white citizens.

The United States Government, if necessary, will protect you through the military; but you will not be protected in wrong doing.

Your enemies are watching you, and will be only too delighted to see you commit some excess or outrage. The eyes of your friends in the North, who fought for your freedom, are also fixed upon you; and I cannot warn you not

to disappoint those who shed their blood for you. Commit no excess. Be patient. Submit to lawful authority, and by so doing you will gain friends. If you are turbulent, if you are disrespectful to lawful authority, if you are the guilty cause of bloodshed, the people of the whole North will turn against you. Your only friends will desert you, and you may lose those rights which it cost the country so much to gain for you.

I have, however, confidence in your discretion and good sense, and am sure you will consider no man your friend who attempts to incite you to deeds of violence.

MR. BRODHEAD, the Second Comptroller, has made the following answers to a communication from Major-General O. O. HOWARD, relative to the proper construction of the joint resolution of March 29, 1867, providing for the settlement of claims of colored soldiers. MR. BRODHEAD says: You inquire,

First. Does the scale of fees prescribed in said resolution apply merely to bounty or both bounty and arrears of pay? A claim amounts to \$375—\$300 being bounty and \$75 arrears of pay—can attorneys charge \$10 for collecting the bounty, and a further fee, say of ten per cent., for collecting the arrears?

A. To this interrogatory I answer "yes," no matter on what account.

Second. Does the scale of fees prescribed relate merely to such bounty cases as arise under the resolution of June 15, 1866, or does it apply to all bounties allowed by any act of Congress?

A. It applies to all claims of colored soldiers, sailors, or marines, etc., embraced in the first section of the joint resolution of March 29, 1867.

Third. In case separate applications are made—e. g., one for "ordinary bounty," and subsequently one for "additional bounty," both of which claims are settled by a single check or certificate, is the attorney entitled to a fee for each application?

A. I answer he is not. The settlement may be one, and the scale of fees applies to the whole amount not to exceed the maximum.

Fourth. In case advances are made by the correspondent of an agent in Washington, the Washington agent appearing as attorney of record, can the affidavit of correspondents supporting the advances be received, or can the affidavit of the party to whom the advances were made be received?

A. The Commissioner can know officially only the attorney or attorneys who appear to be such of record.

Fifth. In case the claimant gives, subsequent to the settlement of his claim, a power of attorney to collect the amount, can this Bureau pay the claim to the person designated in the power of attorney?

A. No. Payment to such attorneys is strictly forbidden by the first section of the joint resolution of March 29, 1867, and it is made the duty of the Commissioner to discover the identity and pay the claimant. The intent of the law would be in great part defeated if payments were sanctioned to attorneys.

Sixth. In case a certificate payable to the Commissioner is received, with the assignment upon the back of it duly executed by the claimant, can this Bureau pay the amount to the assignee?

A. No. The same obligations obtain as in the last previously stated case.

THE following despatch has been received at General GRANT'S Headquarters:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16, 1867.

To Adjutant-General U. S. Army:

We have communications signed by Colonel RANKIN, commanding officer of Fort Buford, as late as February 28. All was well then. He reports that on January 1, the Indians appeared in considerable force before the fort, mounted, and after a variety of evolutions, doubtless meant to terrify, upon a single shot from a 12-pounder, went off in a great hurry and have not since that time attempted any further hostilities, although encamped on Yellowstone River, only a few miles from the fort.

General TERRY telegraphs that the recent report of the capture of the steamer Miner by the Indians is false.

(Signed) W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.
General NICHOLS is Chief of Lieutenant-General SHERMAN'S Staff.

THE following telegram was received at the Headquarters of the Army on the 17th inst., from Brevet Brigadier-General W. A. NICHOLS, Adjutant-General, to General SHERMAN:

Since my telegram of this morning I have heard from Colonel RANKIN of date March 31st. He says no further hostility against his post has been attempted by the Sioux, although he has not been enabled to forward the mail from January 17th up to March 31st. On examining the envelopes I find all the communications must have left Fort Buford the same day. They bear the same postmark, namely, Fort Rice, April 20th. Colonel RANKIN says he received on March 30th the first official communications since January 15th.

BREVET Major-General AUGUR, Commanding Department of Platte, issued the following order on the 6th instant:

When the new breech-loading arms are turned over to the troops, there will be issued to each company ammunition at the rate of two hundred rounds per man. This ammunition will be retained with the company wherever it moves.

The expensiveness of this ammunition, and the time and trouble required to obtain it, demand the utmost care in its preservation.

Company commanders will keep records of all cartridges issued to their men, and will require them to account for every one received; and should any be lost or destroyed through negligence or carelessness, they will be charged on the first subsequent muster-roll against the loser, at the rate of twenty-five cents per cartridge.

For each of the new arms so lost or destroyed, they will charge, in like manner, fifty dollars.

THE CASE OF ADMIRAL PERSANO.

It will be remembered that Admiral Persano, who commanded the Italian fleet at the battle of Lissa, has been dismissed for his action in that battle. The official *Gazette* of Florence publishes a full account of the proceedings of the Court before which the Admiral was tried. The following is a translation of the principle facts proven against the Admiral, and his sentences as published in the above mentioned paper:

Proven, by the evidence of documents, depositions of the witnesses, and the replies of the accused made in the public trial:

That on the morning of the 27th of June, 1866, the national fleet, then assembled in the road of Ancona, where it had anchored on the evening of the 25th, was composed of eleven armored ships, fourteen wooden screw-ships, and nine dispatch vessels and gunboats.

That at daybreak the Austrian squadron presented itself thirteen or fourteen vessels strong, including the armored ships.

That on the appearance of the said squadron the greater part of the ships of the national fleet were waiting to take on board coal, provision and guns, two armored vessels having the coal in their bunkers in a state of fermentation, and a third one with her machinery partly taken to pieces on account of certain repairs it was undergoing.

That, nevertheless, when ordered to prepare for battle, all the ships were able in a short time to get under way, and, under the protection of the fortifications of Mount Comero, to form, as ordered, in two columns parallel to the enemy's squadron, which, formed in two lines abreast, had stopped their engines at the distance of a few miles from the national fleet, after having fired a few shots against two of our vessels which had first been able to advance, some of the shot reaching and passing over them.

That, while the fleet, having performed this operation, moved, according to the orders received, against the enemy's squadron which gave signs of retiring, the accused who, upon his first appearance, had transferred his flag to the *Esploratore*, from which he issued his orders to the separate ships, joined the frigate *Principe di Carignano* that was at the head of the iron-clad line, stopped her, and, passing on board, summoned Rear Admiral Vacca, his Flag Captain and Chief of Staff, and the Chief of Staff of the fleet, to a council.

That, the abnormal condition of some vessels of the fleet being represented, and intimation being made of secret instructions, the tenor of which he did not disclose, but leaving it to be understood that they were not of a character to warrant the pursuit of the enemy, who continued to retreat, the accused demanded of the council what should be done, and received its opinion that if this condition of the vessels, and the tenor of the indicated instructions was really as stated, having also regard to the distance of the enemy's squadron, which was perfectly apparent, it was not advisable to follow it; and, therefore, the fleet received orders to return to the anchorage, to the great discontent of its officers and crews burning with a desire to measure themselves with the enemy's squadron.

Proven, That, by the concurrent testimony of numerous witnesses, it is positively clear that at the moment in which the fleet left a second time the anchorage of Ancona on the afternoon of the 8th of July, all the ships composing it were in a perfect state of equipment, and in condition to meet with advantage the enemy's forces.

That, during the cruise undertaken after the above proved fact, on the evening of sailing in the direction of Fasana, where, according to the judgment of the accused, the Austrian squadron was assembled, the national fleet was kept during the four succeeding days in the opposite direction from that road, at equal distances and out of sight from the Italian coast or that of the enemy, without ever letting the enemy know, by any movement or manoeuvre, of his presence outside the roads of Ancona.

Proven, That the fleet, having again sailed on the afternoon of the 16th of July from Ancona in a perfect state of armament, advanced to attempt the seizure of the Island of Lissa, which was entirely unknown to the accused, who, alluding to the undertaking himself in his private journal, recognized that he was acting blindly; and although he could count among his officers several Venetians who had a perfect knowledge of these islands, from none of these did he seek information upon the state and importance of the fortifications, and upon the localities best adapted to a prompt and easy occupation.

That he dispatched instead the Chief of Staff of the fleet with orders to make a rapid examination, and he, in his report of the following day, stated that the undertaking seemed more difficult than he first thought it; though a *coup de main* and the embarkation of a few troops at Porto Comissa, and at Porto Manego especially, did not appear impossible.

That, on that same evening a little before midnight, he gave orders to the commandant of the flotilla attached to the fleet to cut all telegraphic communication between the islands of Lissa and Lesina, and prevent *suocor* or correspondence of any kind passing from Lesina to Lissa.

That the said commandant having to go more than fifty miles to reach the designated points, arrived there after 10 o'clock the following morning, and could not fulfil his mission before 6 o'clock in the evening; while the fleet had already at daybreak appeared in sight of the Island of Lissa, against the fortifications of which it had opened fire at 11 A. M.

That, by the tenor of the plan of attack on the said islands, issued the night of the 17th by the accused, a division of armored vessels, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Vacca, should attack Porto Comissa; and the division, under the immediate orders of the Commander-in-chief, should attack Porto San Giorgio from the west, that entrusted to Commandant Ribotly should attack Porto San Giorgio from the east, and the wooden frigates, at the head of which was Vice Admiral Albini, were to bombard the fortifications of Porto Manego, to effect a landing there after having silenced the batteries.

That, while the attack on the fortifications of Porto-

San Giorgio met with little success on the part of the Second Division, the command of which had been ceded by the accused to chief of staff of the fleet, he himself being below during the greater part of the action, it had, on the contrary, been conducted with the most efficacious results by the division under the command of Ribot; and the attacks on Porto Comisa and Porto Manego failed because the shot of the attacking vessels could not reach the batteries of these places, owing to their great elevation.

That the commandant of the flotilla, having returned on this day, reported to the accused that he had fulfilled the mission given him, adding, however, that upon his arrival at Lesina he had been informed that the appearance of the fleet before the Island of Lissa, and the attacks undertaken, had already been announced to the Austrian Admiral by telegraph, who had replied that they should make every resistance, and that his squadron would soon be under way for the relief of the island.

That on the following day (the 19th), during which the fleet remained inactive until four in the afternoon, the accused ordered the attack to be renewed upon the forts around Porto San Giorgio, and that a landing should be attempted at Porto Canrobert, without being able either to entirely silence the batteries of said forts, despite the long and valorous efforts of the commandant of the iron-clad *Formidabile*, nor of making the landing on account of the state of the sea and the resistance met with.

That on the same day, the fleet having been joined by three more wooden screw vessels and the ram *Affondatore*, the accused still persisted, in spite of the ill success of the renewed attempt, on the following morning to gain possession of the island, whilst he ordered the wooden squadron to remain during the night of the 19th and 20th at Porto Canrobert, and the armored vessels *Varesse* and *Terrible* to remain in Porto Comisa, no disposition being made, in case of the arrival of the enemy's squadron, for the remainder of the armored vessels, which, in disorder and confusion, wandered the entire night along the canal of Lissa before the port of San Giorgio.

Proven, that at the dawn of day on the 20th, the advance of the enemy's squadron being announced by the lookouts, the accused, after having ordered the fleet to hasten to the combat, and sent directions to the wooden squadron, then attempting the landing, and to the armored vessels *Varesse* and *Terrible* to rejoin the rest of the fleet, he ordered, in the first place, a line abreast to be formed, and afterwards a line in column, when the enemy's fleet were coming up formed in a close double line abreast.

That, the armored vessels having formed in column as prescribed, the accused repeatedly hailed the *Affondatore*, and stopping his flagship, the *Re d'Italia*, which was in the centre of the line, abandoned her hastily in the presence of the enemy, and, without forewarning the fleet, transferred his command to the ram, at the moment when the combat was imminent and inevitable.

That, already on the preceding day, the commandant of the *Affondatore* had informed the accused of the inferior speed of that vessel in comparison with other ships of the fleet, of the great slowness of her evolutions, and difficulty in steering.

That the line of the national iron-clads being deranged on account of the stoppage of the Admiral's ship, the iron-clads of the enemy quickly penetrated and broke it, surrounded the *Re d'Italia*, attacked and sunk her.

That, the attack becoming general, the accused abandoned the direction of the fleet, whose action was thus left to the individual efforts of each captain, and turned at first with the *Affondatore* to the midst of the combat, with the appearance of wishing to ram the enemy's vessels; but that when, after several fruitless attempts, he could have attacked the enemy's ship of the line, the *Kaiser*, he turned suddenly and inopportunely his prow, and went off at full speed from the scene of action, to place himself behind the wooden squadron, which, impeded by the operation of the landing, had not been able to reach the position assigned to it in the general order when the combat had commenced.

That shortly after, the firing having ceased, and the opposing fleets separated, the *Affondatore*, as if the accused wished to renew the battle, commenced a series of signals which only then made known to the fleet the presence of the Commander-in-chief on board that vessel.

That, however, these signals were hasty, contradictory, and scarcely visible, and as no movement was made to approach the enemy's fleet, it was rendered impossible to renew the attack, although many hours remained before night; and the enemy's squadron were permitted without any molestation to retire into its ports of Lissa and Lesina, and the national fleet was reconducted to Ancona.

That throughout the action the accused kept himself always inside the tower of command, spite of the impossibility, proved by the deposition of witnesses, to see and direct the movement of the fleet.

That no plan of battle had been formed by the accused for the action of the 20th of July, nor had he ever, with the exception of the occasion of the 27th of June, called a council of the chiefs of the squadron and the commandants of single ships.

Considering that the conduct of the accused, on the morning of the 27th of June, in the presence of forces of the enemy notably inferior to that of which he had himself the disposal, constitutes a manifest violation of the instructions of the 8th of June, which directed him to clear the Adriatic of the enemy's ships of war, attacking or blockading them wherever they might be found, it clearly presents all characteristics of the crime of negligence and inattention, provided for in article 241 of the Royal Edict of 28th July, 1826.

That, so much the less can the criminality of the accused be doubted, because his conduct on the said day was expressly reproved by the government in its instructions of the 8th of July, which ordered, that if the enemy's squadron should be found in the act of repeating the very movement executed on that day, he should without delay attack them, and follow them up without pausing wherever they might go.

Considering that the particulars of the cruise made by the fleet from the 8th to the 13th July, show unequivocally that the accused, far from having the intention of seeking the enemy's squadron to induce it to accept battle, intended instead to leave the Austrian Admiral entirely ignorant of

the presence of the fleet itself outside the roads of Ancona, this convicts him of voluntary inexecution of the mission and charge received with the indicated instructions of the 8th of June, and of those still more precise and formal of the 8th July.

That, in fact, his mode of action on the said day was considered a grave fault by the Head of the State, by the Council of Ministers, and by the head of army, by whom he was severely reproved, menacing him with removal from the supreme command of the fleet.

Considering, that the failure of the attempt to gain possession, by a *coup-de-main* of the Island of Lissa, voluntarily undertaken by the accused, was his own fault, either because, being ignorant himself of the military condition of that island, he took no pains to consult on the subject those officers of the fleet who were perfectly cognizant of them; or because he gave in the plan of attack orders absolutely impossible to execute, directing the attack of batteries, the height of which was not possible to reach with shot from the national vessels.

Considering, that the failure of Lissa is likewise due to a grave fault of the accused, as well because he permitted himself to be surprised by the fleet of the enemy, of whose approach he was forewarned, without having given any preparatory instruction to the fleet, nor having, as it was his duty to have done, called in council, the commandants of the squadrons and single ships; as well as for his sudden changing to the *Affondatore*, when the attack of the enemy was imminent, rendering it easy to him to break the line of the national vessels thus abandoned to the individual action of their captains, as well as because, he rendered useless and badly directed the action of a powerful means of warfare, which was the ram *Affondatore*, and being constantly in the tower of command, made it impossible for him to direct, as it was his duty to do, the general movements of the fleet, because, finally, he voluntarily permitted the enemy's squadron to retire into the port of Lissa, when he could still have followed, attacked and beaten it; rendering himself in this manner guilty of the crime named in article 240 of the said royal edict.

For these reasons, the accused, Count Carlo Pellion di Persano, is declared convicted of the crimes above stated, and condemned to the penalty of dismission with the loss of his grade as admiral, and to pay the costs of the trial.

(Signed) PRESIDENT MARZUCHI,
and 109 members of the High Court.
FLORENCE, April 15, 1867.

FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY.

The following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the Fourth U. S. Artillery:

Colonel Horace Brooks, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort McHenry, Md., commanding regiment and post.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, Brevet Brigadier-General, Washington, D. C., President of the General Court-martial.

Major Albion P. Howe, Brevet Major-General, Washington, D. C., on inspecting duty.

Major Joseph Stewart, Fort Whipple, Va., commanding post.

Major C. H. Morgan, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort Delaware, Del., commanding post.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant J. W. Roder, Brevet Major, Fort McHenry, Md., Post Adjutant.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Eugene A. Bancroft, Brevet Captain, Fort McHenry, Md., Post Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence.

Captains.—E. V. W. Howard, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company L, Fort Delaware, Del., commanding company; John Mendenhall, Brevet Colonel, Company M, Fort Porter, N. Y., commanding company and post; F. M. Follett, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company D, Fort Washington, Md., commanding company and post; Richard Loder, Brevet Colonel, Company I, Fort McHenry, Md.; Francis Beach, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company C, Fort Whipple, Va.; Marcus P. Miller, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company E, Fort Foote, Md., commanding company and post; C. B. Throckmorton, Brevet Major, Company G, Fort Wayne, Mich.; Evan Thomas, Brevet Major, Company A, Fort Washington, Md.; H. C. Hasbrouck, Brevet Major, Company K, Fort Delaware, Del.; C. C. Parsons, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Company B, commanding company and Chief of Artillery, General Hancock's expedition; I. B. Campbell, Brevet Major, Company F, Washington, D. C., Acting Assistant Inspector-General Department of Washington; Frank Gust Smith, Brevet Major, Company H, on leave of absence.

First Lieutenants.—G. B. Rodney, Brevet Major, Company I, Fort McHenry, Md.; Rufus King, Jr., Brevet Major, Company A, Fort Washington, Md.; C. S. Fitzhugh, Brevet Brigadier-General, Company C, New Orleans, La., Assistant Inspector-General Fifth Military District; Samuel Canby, Brevet Captain, Company M, on leave of absence; H. C. Cushing, Brevet Major, Company E, Fort Foote, Md.; H. C. Huntington, Brevet Captain, Company A, Fort Washington, Md.; I. M. Stephenson, Company L, Fort Delaware, Del., in arrest; Edward Field, Brevet Captain, Company E, Fort Foote, Md.; Arthur Morris, Brevet Captain, Company D, Fort Washington, Md.; C. N. Warner, Brevet Captain, Company B, on General Hancock's expedition; Nicholas Redmond, Brevet Captain, Company C, Newport Barracks, Ky., on recruiting service; H. B. Ledyard, Company B, on General Hancock's expedition, Assistant Adjutant and Commissary of Subsistence; Frederick Fuger, Brevet Captain, Company H, David's Island, N. Y., on recruiting service; William Ennis, Company F, Richmond, Va., Aide-de-Camp on General Schofield's Staff; Erwin Seelye, Company H, Fort Whipple, Va., commanding company; E. S. Smith, Brevet Captain, Company G, Fort Wayne, Mich.; E. P. Newkirk, Brevet Captain, Company L, Fort Delaware, Del.; James M. Waite, Company M, Fort Porter, N. Y.; J. B. Hazelton, Brevet Captain, Company F, Battery Rogers, Va., commanding company and post; G. W. Sheldon, Company G, under orders to join company; R. C. Churchill, Company K, Fort Delaware, Del.; C. S. Smith, Company K, Fort Delaware, Del.; H. H. C. Lunwoody, Company D, Fort Washington, Md.; Robert Craig, Company I, Fort McHenry, Md.

Second Lieutenants.—H. B. Cushing, Company A, Fort Washington, Md.; C. F. Humphrey, Company H, Fort Whipple, Va.; M. C. Grier, Company I, Fort McHenry, Md.; W. H. Upham, Company G, Fort Wayne, Mich.; E. H. Wierman, Company C, under orders to join company; Albion Howe, Company F, Battery Rogers, Va.; W. F. Stewart, Company M, Fort Porter, N. Y.

PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS.

TO COMMENCE MONDAY, 20TH MAY, 1867.

FIRST CLASS:

- First Day—Gunnery, forenoon and afternoon.
- Second Day—Gunnery, forenoon and afternoon.
- Third Day—Gunnery, forenoon; seamanship, afternoon.
- Fourth Day—Seamanship, forenoon and afternoon.
- Fifth Day—Seamanship, forenoon and afternoon.
- Sixth Day—Navigation, forenoon; Spanish, afternoon.
- Seventh Day—Navigation, forenoon; Spanish, afternoon.
- Eighth Day—Navigation, forenoon; Spanish, afternoon.
- Ninth Day—Steam, forenoon and afternoon.
- Tenth Day—Steam, forenoon and afternoon.
- Eleventh Day—Physics, forenoon and afternoon.
- Twelfth Day—Physics, forenoon; French, afternoon.
- Thirteenth Day—French, forenoon and afternoon.
- Fourteenth Day—Political science, forenoon and afternoon.
- Fifteenth Day—Political science, forenoon and afternoon.
- Sixteenth Day—Political science, forenoon and afternoon.
- Seventeenth Day—Re-examinations in seamanship and gunnery.
- Eighteenth Day—Re-examinations in steam and natural philosophy.
- Nineteenth Day—Re-examinations in mathematics, astronomy and navigation.
- Twentieth Day—Re-examinations in ethics, French and Spanish.

SECOND CLASS.

- First Day—Seamanship, forenoon and afternoon.
- Second Day—Seamanship, forenoon and afternoon.
- Third Day—Navigation, forenoon; gunnery, afternoon.
- Fourth Day—Gunnery, forenoon and afternoon.
- Fifth Day—Gunnery, forenoon and afternoon.
- Sixth Day—Steam, chemistry, forenoon and afternoon.
- Seventh Day—Steam, chemistry, forenoon and afternoon.
- Eighth Day—French, forenoon and afternoon.
- Ninth Day—Mechanics, forenoon; French, afternoon.
- Tenth Day—Mechanics, forenoon; French and Spanish, afternoon.
- Eleventh Day—Astronomy, forenoon and afternoon.
- Twelfth Day—Astronomy, forenoon and afternoon.

THIRD CLASS.

- First Day—Rhetoric, forenoon; French, afternoon.
- Second Day—Rhetoric, forenoon; French, afternoon.
- Third Day—French, forenoon and afternoon.
- Fourth Day—Trigonometry, forenoon.
- Fifth Day—Trigonometry, forenoon.
- Sixth Day—Gunnery, forenoon and afternoon.
- Seventh Day—Gunnery, forenoon and afternoon.
- Eighth Day—Seamanship, forenoon and afternoon.
- Ninth Day—Seamanship, forenoon and afternoon.

FOURTH CLASS.

- First Day—Algebra, forenoon.
- Second Day—Algebra, forenoon.
- Third Day—Grammar, forenoon.
- Fourth Day—Grammar, forenoon.
- Fifth Day—History, forenoon.
- Sixth Day—History, forenoon.

Written examinations in branches are designated by italics.

COMMITTEE ON RE-EXAMINATIONS.

Seamanship and Gunnery.—Lieutenant-Commanders Taylor, Meade, Miller, Sicard, Phythian.

Steam and Natural Philosophy.—Professors Lockwood and Wilcox, Lieutenant-Commanders Taylor, Miller and Phythian, Chief Engineer Hoyt.

Mathematics, Astronomy and Navigation.—Professors Lockwood and Wilcox, Lieutenant-Commanders Taylor, Miller and Phythian.

Ethics, French and Spanish.—Professors Lockwood and Wilcox, Lieutenant-Commanders Miller and Phythian, Professor Roget.

The examination will commence on Monday, the 20th of May, at 9 o'clock A. M., and will be continued daily, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., except on those days that may be selected for practical exercises.

The examinations in the several branches will be arranged and conducted by the heads of departments and their assistants, in the presence of such members of the Academic Board as may be available.

The drawings in the several departments will be arranged for inspection at such time and in such place as the superintendent may direct, and will be left open until the close of the examination.

Four days will be selected by the superintendent for practical exercises, which will take place in the following order:

First Day—Seamanship (sails), morning; infantry and howitzer drill, afternoon.

Second Day—Seamanship (spars), morning; great guns and target practice, afternoon.

Third Day—Fencing, morning; naval tactics, afternoon.

Fourth Day—Practical exercises in steam, morning and afternoon.

Those midshipmen deemed deficient under the first examinations will be re-examined by the committees of the Academic Board above designated. The members of these committees will give prompt attendance.

Heads of departments will provide for the attendance of sections and divisions.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Vice-Admiral and Superintendent.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE MAY 13, 1867.

MAY 13.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant P. P. Barnard, Fourth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Omaha, Nebraska.

So much of Special Orders No. 211, April 24, 1867, from this office, as directs Surgeon C. H. Alden, to report to Commanding General and Medical Director Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked, and he will report to the Commanding General and Medical Director Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty.

Post Captain William Vaux, will report in person to the commanding officer Department of Washington, and by letter to this office.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain R. P. Wilson, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 29, April 24, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended thirty days.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major W. H. Russell, U. S. Army (retired), is hereby relieved from Mustering and Disbursing duty.

The telegraphic order of the 11th inst., from this office, granting Brevet Colonel James F. Wade, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, a further extension of thirty days, from date of expiration of the extension of leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 161, April 1, 1867, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

So much of Special Orders No. 160, March 30, 1867, from this office, as refers to Second Lieutenant Edward T. Duggan, Tenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby amended to read Second Lieutenant Walter T. Duggan, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

MAY 13.—As soon as existing orders for forwarding recruits from the General Recruiting Depots to regiments have been complied with, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare a detachment of four hundred and seventy recruits and twenty artificers from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at the depots, and forward it under proper charge to San Francisco, Cal., where it will be reported to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to the Ninth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay twenty-five days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John A. Rodamer, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Permission to delay twenty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Charles H. Leonard, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment Fort Rice Dakota Territory.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant D. D. Wheeler, First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 94, May 4, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the East, is hereby extended twenty days.

Permission to delay until July 6, 1867, is hereby granted Captain C. R. Brayton, U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will proceed to join his regiment at Galveston, Texas.

The leave of absence granted Major Isaac Lynde, U. S. Army (retired), in Special Orders No. 49, April 29, 1867, from Headquarters Department of Dakota, is hereby extended fifteen days.

Major Charles J. Whiting, Third U. S. Cavalry, will report in person, without delay to the Commanding General Department of Washington.

MAY 15.—So much of Special Orders No. 539, May 9, 1867, from this office, as relieved Captain S. F. Barstow, Assistant Quartermaster from his present duties, and directed him to report to the Quartermaster-General of the Army for assignment to duty in the Quartermaster's Department is hereby revoked.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel Henry Goodfellow, Judge-Advocate, is relieved from duty in the Bureau of Military Justice, and will report to Brevet Major-General Ord, commanding Fourth Military District, Vicksburg, Miss., for duty as Judge-Advocate of that District.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will prepare a detachment of two hundred recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at that post, and forward it under proper charge, to San Francisco, Cal. (via New York City), where it will be reported to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to the Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay twenty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant T. A. Boice, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at San Antonio, Texas.

Brevet Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, Second U. S. Artillery, having reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in obedience to Special Orders No. 74, April 9, 1867, from Headquarters Department of California, is authorized to repair to West Point, New York, and there await further orders.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, to date from June 1, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Pomeroy, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 147, March 23, 1867, from this office, as directed him to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty, is hereby granted Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster for seven days.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Scott H. Robinson, Third U. S. Cavalry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Fort Union, New Mexico.

Second Lieutenant Henry Bacon, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, will report to the Commanding General Department of the Platte, who will, upon his reporting, order him to join his regiment at Fort Bois, Idaho Territory.

MAY 16.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the fol-

lowing officers: Second Lieutenant Henry C. Hadley, Sixth U. S. Infantry, for twenty days, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Charleston, S. C.; Second Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, for thirty days, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Vicksburg Miss.

The permission to delay granted First Lieutenant H. M. Blackaller, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 201, April 18, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended until June 16, 1867.

The permission to delay reporting to his regiment granted Second Lieutenant Franklin E. Town, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 201, April 18, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

Permission to delay thirty days before reporting to Headquarters of his regiment at Fort McHenry, Md., is hereby granted Second Lieutenant E. H. Weirman, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

The following officers are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will proceed, without delay, to the places indicated, and report for duty with their respective companies to which they have been promoted: First Lieutenant Edward P. Doherty, Company C, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, to Atlanta, Georgia; First Lieutenant Elijah W. Barstow, Company I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, to Fort Jefferson, Florida; First Lieutenant Abram M. E. Gordon, Company L, Fifth U. S. Artillery, to Fort Jefferson, Florida.

The telegraphic order of the 16th instant, from this office, granting the Commanding General Fourth Military District, authority to retain Second Lieutenant William J. Dawes, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.) to aid in the registration, if his health permits, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant George A. Thurston, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Camp Verde, Texas.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Major C. S. Lovell, U. S. Army (retired).

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant F. H. Hathaway, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John Steele, Second U. S. Cavalry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Captain W. T. Cummings, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment at Mobile, Alabama.

Permission to delay twenty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant E. W. Thompson, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will proceed to join his regiment at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

MAY 14.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Colonel T. J. Crilly, Assistant Quartermaster for thirty days; Post Chaplain David White, for four months to date from June 1, 1867.

Permission to delay twenty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant W. W. Daugherty, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will proceed to join his regiment at Fort McPherson, Nebraska.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the telegraphic order of the 16th instant, from this office, directing the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific to order Post Chaplain E. H. Leavitt, to repair via San Francisco, Cal., to Cincinnati, Ohio, and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Dunkelberger, First U. S. Cavalry, will report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., in time to accompany a detachment of recruits for the Eighth U. S. Cavalry to the Military Division of the Pacific, after the performance of which duty he will join his regiment without delay.

MAY 18.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Taggart, Paymaster, for thirty days, to take effect June 1, 1867; Brevet Captain Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department, for three months, to date from June 10, 1867; Captain Richard Wall, Third U. S. Cavalry, for three months, to take effect when the commander of the District of New Mexico can dispense with his services; Second Lieutenant James W. Letherburg, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, for thirty days, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, at Galveston, Texas; Second Lieutenant John J. O'Brien, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, for thirty days, at the expiration of which he will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment, Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. S. Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel Third U. S. Cavalry, will report by letter to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Penn., for assignment to recruiting duty at New Haven, Conn., Providence, R. I., or New York City.

Second Lieutenant Robert G. Rutherford, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, (V. R. C.) is hereby assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report to Major-General Howard, Commissioner of that Bureau, for duty. This order to date from April 30, 1867.

A BOARD of officers, to consist of Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, Brigadier-General; Brevet Colonel L. A. Edwards, Surgeon, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector-General, was appointed to meet at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of May, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon the subject of a hospital at that post, and particularly upon the condition and location of the present hospital.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James B. McIntyre, Major Third U. S. Cavalry, died at Fort Larned, Kansas, on the 10th, while en route to join his regiment in New Mexico.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1867.

General Orders No. 42.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General, or received at this office, during the week ending May 18, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) D. H. RUCKER,
Acting Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

The following officer will accompany the Major-General commanding the Division on a tour of inspection in Arizona Territory: Brevet Major-General Robert Allen, Chief Quartermaster. S. O. No. 69, Military Division of the Pacific, April 16, 1867.

So much of Special Orders No. 81, current series, from these headquarters, as directs Captain S. B. Laufer, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, to relieve First Lieutenant Samuel L. Barr, Fifth U. S. Infantry, as Post Quartermaster at Fort Harker, Kansas, is hereby revoked. Captain Laufer will proceed to Fort Hays, Kansas, and relieve First Lieutenant Oliver Phelps, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, of the duties of Quartermaster at that post. S. O. No. 90, Department of the Missouri, April 25, 1867.

Captain N. S. Constable, Assistant Quartermaster, having reported at these headquarters, in accordance with paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 221, Headquarters of the Army, April 30, 1867, is assigned to duty at Camp Cooke, Montana Territory. S. O. No. 58, Military Division of the Missouri, May 3, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Farnsworth, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, will report to Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, Chief Quartermaster Third Military District, for duty at this place. S. O. No. 14, Third Military District, Atlanta, Ga., May 3, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Farnsworth, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, having reported in accordance with Special Orders No. 14, paragraph 5, Headquarters Third Military District, May 3, 1867, is hereby announced as Depot Quartermaster and Disbursing Officer at Atlanta, Ga. S. O. No. 2, Headquarters Third Military District, May 4, 1867.

Captain James T. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having been ordered to report in person to the commanding general of this department for assignment to duty, is hereby assigned to duty at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, and will repair direct to that post, reporting to the commanding officer, and also reporting his arrival by letter to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department. S. O. No. 56, Department of Dakota, May 10, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General F. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, will proceed along the line of the Northwest Railroad, from Chicago to Omaha, and hurry forward supplies destined for Omaha, which are now detained on the road. Having completed this work, General Myers will return to his station at Chicago. S. O. No. 64, Military Division of the Missouri, May 11, 1867.

Captain S. F. Barstow, Assistant Quartermaster, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will report to the Quartermaster-General of the Army for assignment to duty in the Quartermaster's Department. S. O. No. 239, A. G. O., May 6, 1867.

So much of Special Orders No. 239, May 9, 1867, from this office, as relieved Captain S. F. Barstow, Assistant Quartermaster, from his present duties, and directed him to report to the Quartermaster-General of the Army for assignment to duty in the Quartermaster's Department, is hereby revoked. S. O. No. 249, A. G. O., May 15, 1867.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 147, March 23, 1867, from this office, as directed him to report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty, is hereby granted Captain A. F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, for seven days. S. O. No. 249, A. G. O., May 15, 1867.

Ordered that the Adjutant-General of the Army, the Quartermaster-General, and the Surgeon-General of the Army, and the Commander of the Department of Virginia, constitute a Board to consider the location of the national cemeteries in the Department of Virginia, and all other questions arising in relation to the national cemeteries in the Department of Virginia, and make report thereon to the Secretary of War, the Board to meet at such places in Virginia as they may deem expedient; any two members with the recorder to constitute a quorum. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, of the Quartermaster's Department, to be Recorder of the Board. S. O. No. 255, A. G. O., May 17, 1867.

Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Crilly, Assistant Quartermaster, for thirty days. S. O. No. 254, A. G. O., May 17, 1867.

So much of Special Orders No. 404, paragraph 41, from this office, dated July 28, 1865, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Franklin S. Brenner, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby so amended as to date August 24, 1865. S. O. No. 253, A. G. O., May 17, 1867.

First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, U. S. Twelfth Infantry, having reported at Headquarters District of New Mexico, pursuant to paragraph 11, of Special Orders No. 166, current series, Headquarters of the Army, and Special Orders No. 51, current series, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is announced as Aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General George W. Getty, commanding.

Captain C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District, in compliance with Special Orders No. 213, current series, Headquarters of the Army, has been directed to proceed to Galveston, Texas, and report, in person to the commanding General and Chief Quartermaster District of Texas, for assignment to duty.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

The engines of the *Wampanoag* will shortly be tried.

The *Onesida*, Commander Foster, is at Aspinwall. At last accounts all well on board.

About sixty-five midshipmen of the graduating class of this year will be ordered to the *Minnesota*.

Acting Master J. F. Green has been detached from the U. S. Steamer *Don*, and ordered to the U. S. Steamer *Onesida*, at Aspinwall May 18th.

Commander William N. Jeffers, commanding the *Savannah*, reports his arrival at Lisbon, Portugal, on April 20th. The *Monongahela*, Commander Bissell, *Peoria*, Commander

Letters from the U. S. flagship *Hartford*, of the Asiatic Squadron, dated March 26th, have been received. All the officers and crew were well. The *Hartford* was about to sail for Whampoa and thence to Manila.

Badger, *Savo*, Lieutenant-Commander Wilson, and *Marblehead*, Lieutenant-Commander Fitch, were at St. Thomas on the 16th. All well on board. The *Peoria* was to sail the next day for Port au Prince, touching at some of the principal ports in the islands of Porto Rico and San Domingo. The other vessels were to sail immediately for Santa Cruz.

Commodore B. F. Sands on the 15th inst. relieved Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis from the charge of the naval observatory, Washington. Commodore Sands was attached to the Coast Survey during the latter portion of the life of Prof. Bache, and was one of the most distinguished assistants of that gentleman. He was promoted to the rank of Commodore for distinguished services during the war, and is eminently qualified for the important position to which he has been assigned.

The United States steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived at the Washington Navy-yard on the 18th inst. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, A. W. Weaver; Passed Assistant Surgeon, L. Travers; First Assistant Engineer, David Smith; Acting Ensigns, James McVey, Charles H. Sawyer, A. K. Brown, and O. D. Bowen; Second Assistant Engineer, William S. Neal; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, George Cowie, Jr.; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, E. F. McEwell, D. A. McDermott, and J. T. Vinal; Captain's Clerk, S. S. Everett; Mates, W. White and S. S. Stover.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. NAVY-YARD.—The *Susquehanna* after a short quarantine and a thorough cleansing and airing, was allowed to come up to the Yard on Monday. She will have some few repairs made before proceeding to sea again. The health of both officers and crew is good. The repairs on the *Minnesota* are nearly completed. She will be ready for her officers next week. Lieutenant Commander Robert F. Bradford will go out in her as executive officer. The masts of the *Piscataqua* were put in this week, and the boatswain's gang is busy fitting and setting up her rigging. Commander Jonathan Young has been detached from the command of the receiving ship *Vandalia*; he will be relieved by Commander E. C. Grafton. Great activity prevails among all the departments, more especially in the constructors'.

The Gulf Squadron, Commodore John A. Winslow, Commanding, is soon to be merged into the North Atlantic, Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, Commanding. The following is a list of the vessels in the Gulf Squadron, including "Iron-clads in Ordinary":

Estrella, Tacony, *Onesida*, *Potomac*, *Charlotte*, *Tallapoosa*, *Tahoma*, *Tippecano*, *Mahaska*, *Glasgow*, *Yucca*, *Paul Jones*, *Rose*, *Buckhorn*, *Munnayunk*, *Yantic*, *Chickasaw*, *Manhattan*, *Tennessee*, *Winnebago*, *Kickapoo*, *Onesida*, *Oahe*, *Catawba*.

The Flag-Ship *Estrella* is officered as follows: Commodore John A. Winslow, Commanding; Fleet Surgeon, J. Withrop Smith; Fleet Paymaster, J. Adams Smith; Secretary, Chilton R. Winslow; Acting Master, W. Budd; Acting Ensigns, G. H. Rice, A. O. Child, D. M. Hayes; Mates, M. P. Butts, B. W. Tucker, Jr.; Commodore's Clerk, J. H. Taylor; Acting First Assistant Engineer, T. W. O'Connor; Assistant Surgeon, F. M. Dearborne; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, George Cowie, Jr.; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. B. Cook, E. McElmel; Paymaster's Clerk, William H. Drury.

The *Peoria* was at St. Thomas, W. I., on the 1st inst. The following is an abstract of her voyage: The *Peoria* left Hampton Roads on the morning of the 13th of April; was detained three days by a gale off Cape Lookout, but with that exception had a pleasant passage, arriving at St. Thomas on the 23d, dropped anchor in the harbor, and saluted the Danish flag with twenty-one guns, which was answered from Fort Christian. There are no U. S. men of war at this port with the exception of the *Peoria*, but the Admiral is expected daily with the flag ship. The sickness has entirely disappeared from this place, and it will doubtless become again the rendezvous for our Navy in this vicinity. The American bark *Palmas* is here, loaded with heavy guns and ammunition for Callao. She came in in distress, and her cargo will have to be taken out. There is some agitation among the Spaniards here on her account, and they seem to keep a very sharp eye on her.

The following is the detail of the officers for the Practice Squadron for the Summer's cruise, Commander S. B. Lee commanding squadron: *Macedonian*—Lieutenant-Commander T. O. Selfridge Commanding; Lieutenant-Commander M. Sioard, Executive Officer; Lieutenant-Commander S. D. Green, Navigator; Lieutenant-Commander B. J. Cromwell; Lieutenant-Commander A. H. McCormack; Lieutenant-Commander H. L. Johnson. *Savannah*—Lieutenant-Commander B. B. Taylor, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Lull, Executive Officer; Lieutenant-Commander N. H. Farquhar, Navigator; Lieutenant-Commander R. S. McCook; Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Gillett; Lieutenant-Commander G. P. Ryan. *Dale*—Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Meade, Jr., commanding; Lieutenant-Commander E. O. Matthews, Executive Officer; Lieutenant-Commander T. F. Kane, Navigator; Lieutenant-Commander J. O'Kane; Lieu-

tenant-Commander W. L. Scheley; Lieutenant-Commander M. Miller.

THE U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*, Acting Master commanding, R. Y. Holley, arrived at New York on the 23d instant, the following is an abstract of her cruise: Left Pensacola Navy-yard May 9, 1867; left in port the U. S. steamer *Estrella*, flag-ship of Commodore Winslow; U. S. steamer *Potomac*, *Yucca*, tugs *Buckhorn* and *Rose*, U. S. steamer *Glasgow*. On the 11th communicated with the commanding officer at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas; arrived at New West on the 12th, coaled and left on the 15th, for Port Royal. The *Chocoma*, which was at Key West, was to leave on the 26th, for New York. The *Corwin* was to leave Key West in a few days, to assist in laying the cable from Havana to Florida, the U. S. steamer *Winoski*, commander Cooper, left on the 14th for Havana; arrived at Port Royal on the 18th, communicated with the U. S. steamer *Lenape*, which was to leave on the 20th, for Norfolk; arrived at New York, and anchored off the battery on Wednesday evening at 4 p. m., on the 22d instant. The *Massachusetts* brings a number of officers from the Gulf Squadron, also, a number of seamen whose enlistment have expired. She had fine weather up to the Cape of Virginia, where she met with heavy northeast winds and foggy weather.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Massachusetts*: Acting Master, commanding, Robert Y. Holley; Acting Master and Pilot, Philomen Dickson; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, F. P. R. Lennan; Acting Ensigns, Henry W. O'Hara, Robert Hunter, William Robinson; Passed Assistant Paymaster, W. F. A. Torbert; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, Samuel P. Boyer; Acting First Assistant Engineer, Thomas Dobbs; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, H. F. Hayden; Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Magee; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Benjamin James; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Charles T. Dyce; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Edward J. Swords; Acting Mate, Charles H. Thorne; Acting Mate A. M. Bergner; Paymaster's Clerk, Louis McKay.

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.—The *Oncard*, storeship, is now loading with provisions and stores for the Asiatic Squadron, and will sail about the 10th of June. The *Portsmouth*, sloop of war, fitted out for a school ship, will go into commission on the 1st of June. The *Don* is at this yard awaiting orders. The *Onesida* left the yard on the 20th instant, and anchored off Ellis Island to await a fair day to take in powder, preparatory to sailing for China. Commander Charles H. Cushman relieves Commander D. B. Harmony as equipment officer on the 1st of June. Commander Rhind was relieved on the 20th instant from command of the *Vermont*, by Commander Kimberley; the former relieving Captain Le Roy in command of the Naval Rendezvous, N. Y. Captain Le Roy is detailed as Fleet Captain and Chief of Staff to Admiral Farragut. Paymaster J. O. Bradford, inspector of provisions and clothing at this station, has been relieved by Paymaster Dunn. Paymaster Bradford has been detailed as Fleet Paymaster of the European Squadron. The *Guard* has been on the New York Balance Dock, and had her bottom examined and her copper sheeting repaired. The greater portion of her officers and crew have been detached, and she is now loading with stores, and will return to the European Squadron with all dispatch. The *Saratoga* has been taken out of the dock, and the *Paul Jones* will go in for repairs. This latter vessel arrived from Pensacola, via Key West, on the 20th instant, in a leaking condition, and is compelled at present to keep steam up to free her. She will go out of commission and her officers will be detached in a few days. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, W. E. Fitzhugh; Assistant Surgeon, H. J. Babin; Passed Assistant Paymaster F. Clark; Acting First Assistant Engineer, George L. Harris; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, John H. Hebard and Andrew Dolan; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, J. W. Cross and John M. Chaney; Ensigns, Milton Webster, Charles R. Fleming, and N. D. Joyce; Mates, John Donnelly and W. T. Savage. Captain's Clerk, James F. Fitzhugh.

The Light-house Board has issued the following notices to mariners:

United States of America—Coast of Rhode Island.—Fog Signal at Point Judith Light-house.—Notice is hereby given, that a trumpet, blown by a caloric engine, has been established at Point Judith Light Station, and that on and after June 1, 1867, it will be in operation in foggy weather. The apparatus is arranged to give a blast of four seconds' duration, at intervals of twenty-four seconds.

Buoyage.—East Coast of Ireland.—Official information has been received at this office that on or about the 15th day of August, next the following alterations in the Buoyage of the Sand Banks along the east coast of Ireland, between the Kish and Tuckar lights, will be made, viz: The north Kish buoy will be changed from a can to a conical buoy, colored black, surmounted by a staff and globe, and lettered Kish Bank No. 1. An additional (can) buoy, colored black, and lettered Kish Bank No. 2, will be placed midway between the north and south buoys of that bank. The south Kish buoy will be changed from a can to a conical buoy, colored black, and lettered Kish Bank No. 3. The Codling Bank buoy will be moved about two miles N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of its present position, and changed to a can buoy, colored black and white, in vertical stripes, instead of a black conical buoy, surmounted by a staff and globe as at present. The India Bank buoy will be changed to a conical buoy, colored black and white, in horizontal bands, instead of a black can buoy, as at present. The north Arklow buoy will be colored red, and surmounted by a staff and globe, instead of black and white stripes, with staff and globe, as at present, and lettered Arklow Bank No. 1. Three can buoys, colored red, will be placed at equal distances from each other, between the north and south buoys of that bank, and marked respectively Arklow Bank No. 2, Arklow Bank No. 3, and Arklow Bank No. 4, instead of the two can buoys striped black and white, as at present. The south Arklow buoy will be a conical buoy, colored red, instead of black and white stripes as at present, and lettered Arklow Bank No. 5. The north Blackwater buoy will be changed to a black conical buoy, surmounted by a staff and globe, instead of a black can buoy, as at present, and lettered Blackwater No. 1. The two intermediate buoys will be changed to can buoys, colored black, and marked respectively, Blackwater No. 2, and Blackwater No. 3, instead of conical buoys, colored black, as at present. The south Blackwater Bank buoy will be changed to a conical buoy, colored black, instead of a can buoy, as at present, of the same color, and lettered Blackwater No. 4. The north Long Bank buoy will be conical, with staff and globe, and colored red, instead of a black conical buoy, as at present, and lettered Long Bank No. 1. An additional red (can) buoy will be placed equidistant from the north and south buoys, and lettered Long Bank No. 2. The south Long Bank buoy will be changed to a red conical buoy, without staff and globe, instead of the black conical buoy surmounted with staff and globe, as at present, and lettered Long Bank No. 3.

United States of America—Coast of North Carolina.—Light-house at Long Shoal, Pamlico Sound, North Carolina.—A screw-pile light-house has been erected at Long Shoal, Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, to take the place of the light-vessel now stationed there, and

will be lighted for the first time on the evening of the 31st inst. The light-house stands in nine and a half feet depth of water, mean tide, distant two and a quarter miles N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ West from the light-vessel. It is placed on the highest part of the shoal, the water gradually deepening all around it. The iron work of the foundation is painted red; the superstructure is painted white. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fourth order, and should be seen in clear weather a distance of ten miles. The focal plane is elevated thirty-five feet above mean tide.

AMONG the various means of physical culture in use at the present time, KROOK'S Indian Clubs are beyond doubt the greatest favorites. The necessity and advantages of exercise for the body, for the prolonging of life, and the enjoyment of health, are now beginning to receive proper attention, especially from young men, and it is not, therefore, necessary to make any extended remarks on this subject. We have made a faithful trial of the Indian clubs, and can therefore cheerfully recommend them, especially to all persons whose occupation is of a sedentary or confining nature, as containing much more health and vigor than would their weight of medicines and drugs. We have yet to see the first person who has fairly tried this method of exercise who does not cordially approve of it. Mr. F. A. BRADY, of New York, has recently published "The Indian Club Exercise," with explanatory figures and positions, by SIM. D. KROOK; and with this text book as a guide, any one who will devote a half hour or so a day to the use of the clubs can in a reasonably short time acquire considerable skill in club swinging, while at the same time he will find it an agreeable and healthful exercise. We recommend all our narrow chested and weak readers to at once buy a pair of clubs and a book, and commence getting up their muscle.

The following is a list of the officers who have since last report passed a satisfactory examination before the Infantry Examining Board, now sitting in New York City: Robert Neely, Second Lieutenant Forty-first Infantry; Thomas M. Wente, Second Lieutenant Twenty-eighth Infantry; Frederick Thebaud, Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry; Ephraim Tillotson, Second Lieutenant Twenty-seventh Infantry; Hugh D. Bowker, First Lieutenant Forty-fifth Infantry; Alex. M. Wetherill, Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry; J. K. Waring, Second Lieutenant Second Infantry; J. W. Jordan, Second Lieutenant Thirty-seventh Infantry; F. W. Taggard, First Lieutenant Forty-first Infantry.

The following named officers have since last report passed a satisfactory examination before the Board now sitting in Louisville, Kentucky: Second Lieutenant Alured Larke, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenant David Q. Rousseau, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Armstrong, Forty-first Infantry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE U. S. STEAMER NYACK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR.—Your paper of Saturday contained a statement of the performance of the U. S. Steamer *Nyack*, which, without any explanation, would lead the readers of your journal to regard that vessel as the perfection of naval architecture. The writer of the article I refer to, says, "that the *Nyack* burns less coal than any other vessel of the South Pacific station," which is not a very remarkable fact, when it is considered the vessels in comparison, the *Pensacola*, the *Powhatan*, the *Dacotah*, and the *Wateres*; the first has Isherwood's superheating boilers and huge slide valves, and it is generally conceded that she burns more coal than any other vessel of the Navy; the second is a vessel four times the size of the *Nyack*, the third is nearly double the size of the *Nyack*, and the *Wateres* is an iron double-ender, of the same tonnage as the *Dacotah*.

From this you will perceive, that the *Nyack* is much smaller than any of the other vessels, so that to compare her consumption of fuel with the amount consumed by the remaining ships, is very similar to the jugglery of "dock trials of speed," to which we have been so liberally treated by the Navy, and which have terminated in the adoption of slide valves, nearly as large as the main engines, and superheating boilers which cool the steam. Apropos of which, if the experiments with these superheated boilers, could be brought to light, as well as those with leaky cut offs and worn-out boilers that were aborted to prove the absurdity of expansion, it would be shown that when the water was carried the usual height in the main boilers, the temperature was not increased 50 degrees Fahrenheit. If the *Nyack* is so near perfection, why were the huge and expensive Wardell plates removed from the valves of the U. S. steamer *Richmond*, and why are they to be removed from the remainder of the naval machinery?

Respectfully, Your obedient servant,
C. FITZHUGH GORDON, Marine Engineer.

THE PAY OF MATES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR.—In the last number of your JOURNAL, a mate from the North Pacific Squadron stated that our pay (ration included) amounted to \$69 per month. He forgot to say that that pay is only allowed after being twelve months as mate, and when on sea service.

When on shore duty, or attached to a receiving ship, the pay is only \$48 per month, and no ration, out of which amount 20 cents are deducted for Hospital Fund, thereby making the net monthly salary \$47 80.

Out of this sum we are to dress as officers, pay our mess bill, and, in many cases, support a family, which is next to impossible to do on the above low rate of pay.

There is not a laborer in any of the Navy yards who receives less than \$2 per day, and as mates on board receiving ships have to perform every species of duty from watch officers down to first-class messengers, surely they ought to be entitled to some consideration from the naval authorities.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1867.

A MATE.

A MONUMENT TO THE DEAD OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—It was proposed shortly after the Rebellion to erect a monument to the officers, sailors and marines who had fallen in battle during the war in the defence of the Union.

It was desired to erect a monument in the grounds of the Naval Academy, and I wrote to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to obtain his consent thereto. The following is the correspondence:

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, December 18, 1865.

Hon. Oikem Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

SIR:—At a meeting of the officers here, held in reference to the monument to be erected to the memory of the officers, seamen and marines who have fallen in battle during the war, it was decided that nothing could be done until your permission was received for its erection within the Academy grounds.

The present idea, after receiving your permission, is not to commence work until at least \$30,000 has been raised, and it is confidently hoped that the sum may reach or exceed \$100,000. For this, something handsome and appropriate, and worthy of its object, may be erected, and which, in addition to its commemorating the deeds of those who lost their lives during the Rebellion, will be an adornment to the grounds.

I have, therefore, to ask, in the name of the Navy, that you will grant the required permission.

Respectfully, etc.,

DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear-Admiral and Superintendent N. A.

The following reply was received from the Honorable Secretary:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 23, 1865.

SIR:—Your communication of the 18th inst., in reference to a monument proposed to be erected to the memory of the officers and marines who have fallen in battle during the war, has been received. When the money for the purpose shall have been raised, and a plan of the monument presented, the Department will designate, if requested, an appropriate spot somewhere within its control, on which to erect it.

Very respectfully, etc.,

G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, Superintendent Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Having been appointed President (*ex officio*) of the monumental committee, a board was appointed to obtain funds, who have been changed from time to time as officers were detached from the Academy. For the information of those concerned, I beg leave to state that, so far, six thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and eighty-three cents (\$6,369 83) have been raised, and that amount is now invested in 5-20 bonds until a sufficient sum is obtained to accomplish the end in view. It is very evident that so small an amount is insufficient to carry out the design in a manner that will be creditable to the Navy, and do justice to the memory of the gallant officers, sailors and marines who have fallen in defence of so glorious a cause. I therefore recommend that the Navy should go into this matter heartily, and erect a monument that will be creditable to all concerned. The following is the list of the monumental committee:

NAVAL MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, Superintendent N. A., President; Surgeon David Harlan, Lieutenant-Commander R. W. Meade, Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Barnes, Lieutenant-Commander E. O. Matthews, Captain McLean Tilton (Marine Corps), Paymaster J. S. Guick, Treasurer, Commander John G. Walker, Secretary.

All sums sent to the treasurer will be properly credited. It is to be hoped that not only officers, sailors and marines will subscribe to this laudable object, but also the friends and relatives of those who have fallen in battle.

DAVID D. PORTER,

Vice Admiral.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 18, 1867.

MASONRY FORTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I fully coincide with the remarks of "Engineer" in your issue of the 4th instant, as regards the practical impregnability against naval attack of casemated masonry forts of modern construction. It is certain that actual war, the ultimate and only satisfactory test of power, has not yet developed any evidence to the contrary.

It was the writer's privilege to visit and examine the forts at the entrance to Mobile Bay soon after their capture, and before any considerable repairs had been made upon them, and it may be safely asserted that their surrender was in no wise hastened by any injury which they had received from the fleet.

I presume no one will claim that Forts Jackson and St. Philip were captured—applying that term in a strict military sense—by the fleet. Their defence was abandoned because the fleet was accompanied by an army which could land and invest them. The presence of the army redeemed the character of the surrender, and rendered both necessary and proper a measure which, in a contest with vessels of war only, would have been little else than an act of gross inefficiency, if not of cowardice.

The reduction of Fort Pulaski presents this question in another and somewhat peculiar aspect. The work, in addition to its being situated in the centre of a marsh island, was surrounded by a very formidable wet ditch, and was generally regarded as entirely secure against capture by open assault. It is well known that the garrison entertained no apprehension of such a result, nor indeed of capture by any species of attack. General Gillmore, as his report shows, solved the problem by breaching the work in the direction of its powder magazine, located in the opposite and most distant angle of the fort. The means employed were batteries of rifled guns, established on an adjacent island one mile distant. Now, had it been possible for the Navy, without exposing itself to certain destruction, to have taken up and maintained for a length of time a position within breaching range of the fort, it could doubtless have achieved its reduction with as much certainty, and perhaps in as brief a time, as the land batteries; and this brings us to the gist of the whole matter in question, which may be stated in few words, viz: that no fleet of wooden vessels can engage a masonry-casemated work, such as now exist for the protection of our harbors, long enough to inflict any serious injury upon it. The opinions of our engineers differ as to whether a well appointed iron-clad fleet could achieve a victory over such works if the latter were armed with the heaviest modern ordnance that can be mounted in them. If the casemates were sufficiently spacious, and otherwise adapted to receive the largest approved calibres, it is believed that the superiority of the defence hitherto existing as between forts and ships could be maintained, even against iron-clads without resorting to any very extensive modifications of our old works.

But we are restricted in our old casemates, with few exceptions, to smaller calibres than the existing conditions of a good defence against armor-plated vessels appear to render necessary; and the supposed deficiency in the weight of casemate fire is compensated, partially at least, by mounting the largest classes of guns in barbette.

It is the doubt and diversity of opinion existing among military engineers as to the adequacy of the old works thus modified to meet the essential requirements of a good defence, as well as to develop the best method of conferring additional powers of prolonged resistance that have led to the extensive and costly artillery experiments upon wrought iron plates and combinations of iron, earth, and masonry now being carried on at home and abroad, and which promise satisfactory results at an early day, if, indeed, they are not already achieved.

In providing additional new works for coast defence no serious difficulty will be encountered. Casemates can easily be constructed for our largest approved ordnance that will be practically invulnerable to the heaviest broadsides from fleets during the short time which they will be able to lay before them. On this point there appears to be very little conflict of opinion among engineers, although the plans and devices that have been proposed for its accomplishment present much diversity of detail.

"Engineer" makes one remark from which erroneous inferences may be drawn by readers not familiar with the history of the operations referred to. He says: "Fort Sumter, an unfinished brick work, withstood for four years all the efforts of our most powerful fleet, and also the fire of the land batteries at Fort Wagner, and surrendered at last only when the city of Charleston was captured by the Army under General Sherman, operating far in the interior of the State."

Now the fact is that at no time was it a feature of the programme of joint operations against Charleston to capture Fort Sumter before the fleet should make its grand attack on the inner defences of the harbor, which, if successful, and conducted with adequate co-operation from the Army, would place all the defences of the position in our possession. As preliminary to this, Fort Sumter was simply to be destroyed, as an obstacle to the passage of the monitors, so that they could, without being subjected to any artillery fire from the ruins, pass up to the channel obstructions, and remove or destroy them. A popular idea prevailed at that time that these obstructions were formidable. It is known now, and was suspected by many even then, that such was not the case. General Ripley, who had immediate command of the defence, under General Beauregard, admits in his correspondence, that at no time during the war were the submarine obstructions and torpedoes in a more efficient condition than just before the surrender of the city in February, 1865. Yet at that time it was found that they amounted to absolutely nothing that could interfere to any serious extent to prevent or delay the passage of a fleet. The offensive power of Fort Sumter was destroyed, and the demolition of its batteries thoroughly accomplished in August, 1863. This is shown by the "Journal of the Defence," and by the correspondence of its commander, Brigadier-General Elliott. It did not contain a single serviceable gun from that time until the following October, and was nothing more than an infantry outpost.

Before the garrison began the construction of the interior defensive arrangements, consisting of extensive subterranean galleries, with entrances closed by iron doors, loop-holed for musketry, which were designed for the protection of the defences against our shells, and from capture in case a storming party should gain the parade of the work,—an assault by the land forces was in contemplation, but gave way to a naval night attack, which failed. It is highly probable that at that time (September 8th), a well-conducted assault by troops accustomed to such work would have been successful. But it would doubtless have been attended by a loss of life not justified by any possible benefit to us. The arrangements made by the garrison for protection against shells coming from one direction only—that is, from Morris Island and our fleet—would have offered no security to our own men from the enemy's batteries and gunboats. It seems doubtful whether the place could have been held long enough for the men to secure adequate cover.

The occupation of the ruins by us, however, would have conferred little if any advantage. It is difficult to see how the solution of the great problem of the attack—the passage of our monitors up to the city—could have been at all affected by the presence of infantry soldiers, whether friends or enemies, in the ruins of Fort Sumter.

Subsequent to the 8th of September, and after the interior retrenchments for the garrison had made good progress toward completion, no assault could have been made with any promise of success. A storming party might, and probably would, have been allowed to gain temporary possession of the parade of the work. Once there it would have been helplessly exposed to musketry fire from the subterranean galleries, and to a concentrated artillery curved fire from the enemy's batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands, and from their gunboats, which could approach to within effective range without coming into close conflict with our Morris Island batteries or with our fleet.

HISTORY.

TARDY JUSTICE IN THE TERRITORIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I would like to call the attention of the Commanding General, through your valuable paper, to the treatment of prisoners at this post. A man is placed in the guard-house for some misdemeanor. If it is a case triable by a general court-martial, the charges have to be forwarded to department headquarters. Now, department headquarters are at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, in a straight line over five hundred miles across a desolate country, which cannot be travelled in winter, so that the charges have to go down to Sioux City, carried from fort

to fort every week by soldiers, and in case of a storm, of course they are retarded for weeks; you can judge how long by the fact that there is six weeks' mail due at this post now. After reaching Sioux City, the charges have to go around to Snelling. A general court-martial has to be convened, and the order convening the court, as well as the charges, have to return through the same mail channels, a distance of over nine hundred miles. The court has then to convene, officers coming, may be, from other posts to attend. After the trial, the proceedings of the court have to be forwarded to department headquarters by the same route, and after approval, return the same way; making frequently over six, and oftentimes nearly ten months from the time the accused has been placed in confinement to the time he hears of his sentence. And then his punishment commences from the day the sentences are received here, and in case a man is innocent—has had charges preferred against him on suspicion—what then? Is it not enough to crush the manhood of any man, to have to live with the worst kind of soldiers, who are generally found in the guard-house of a fort, to think that for many long months he has been confined for a petty offence, for which he has been punished ten times over what he deserved? What is there left for him but to desert the first opportunity he gets? Now, if it is like this here, how must it be at the posts up toward Benton, who have to send their papers three thousand miles around by Laramie, Omaha, to Snelling? I think, if this letter is printed, it will call the attention of the authorities to devise some better method of quickening justice in this wild and desolate country than we now have.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

FORT SULLY, D. T., April 20, 1867.

SUNDAY IN GARRISON.

DEAR CHARLIE:—You remember the lines commencing with—

"The guns had hushed their thunder;
The drums in silence lay."

They have been running through my mind the whole of this bright April Sunday morning. It is like that other Sunday morning of April two years ago, the day before the fall of Richmond. You were in one of those gallant divisions that rushed over the rolling plains in front of Petersburg, paused panting but still fighting in the battle smoke which hung over the abatis, and then with shouts of triumph sprang upon the slopes beyond and poured into the streets of the city. Further to the north and across the James, I leaned with a glass on the parapet anxiously watching for signs of any movement in Mahon's camp. We expected him to leave before Monday morning; but if he did not we were to attack in force, and with every prospect that our assault would be a successful one, and be followed up by an advance to the rebel capital. Hartsuff, across the river from us, had felt Mahon's position the night before, nor was it until morning that the combat opened by his heavy guns had ceased with the desultory firing of his withdrawing pickets. But an enforced quiet, the natural stillness of the Sabbath, now reigned over our portion of the line. The rebel sentinels within a few rods of our own, walked lazily in the warm sunlight, apparently unconscious that before daylight of the morrow they would be fugitives flying from the Federal cavalry on the road to Danville. To us, impatient for the night to come and bring with it the signal to take our part in the final act of the great struggle, this compelled inaction was almost maddening. Nor could we pass the lagging hours so full of patriotic hopes in the bustle of preparation; for one of Grant's telegrams, simple and inspiring, had leaked out from Weitzel's Headquarters, and all arrangements for our occupancy of the city had been completed in consequence two days before. So we strained our tired eyes over the rebel camps and prayed for the morrow, while the pulsations of artillery from beyond the Appomattox fell upon our ears, and kept time with the throbbings of our restless hearts.

How different is the state of mind and the scene in which I now write. Then we were rudely sketching the turbulent annals of our country; making a history for a young nation. Now the wild excitements, the corroding anxieties and the feverish joys of a youth spent in war troop by as the shadows of a troubled dream, and mingling with the past are already forgotten in these tranquil domestic enjoyments so refreshing, so novel that man's normal existence seems only now opening before me. The balmy Spring breeze comes over the sparkling waters and in through the embrasure, whispering among the vine leaves of a new life and a newly found happiness. The doors of the room are open to let in air and sunshine, while in the grate burns a coal fire to guard against the dampness, and lend its cheerfulness to the low-roofed casemate. On the rug before the fire is stretched the commissary's cat half asleep, but in the intervals of her "forty winks" watching my black and tan "Pet," that curled up at the other end of the rug, keeps one eye furtively fixed on her. Morning inspection, the customary visits to the men's quarters and kitchen, and my other duties for the day were over half an hour ago, and I now sit with my briar-wood pipe in the doorway writing to you, but pausing now and then to take a more than contented survey of the sweetest nest of a home that ever refined taste, and exalted affection created in return for devotion. Not far off sits Brown-eyes rocking in the easy chair, with one foot coyly peeping out now and then as it touches the floor to keep up a gentle motion. She is reading aloud from the book of common prayer the psalms for the day, and as the words fall like music, I hear the prolonged notes of the bugles at Forts La Fayette and Wadsworth winding the church call. Now the bells of Fort Hamilton village vibrate faintly in the distance, as the lastfold falls of soldiers bent church-ward or out "on pass" die away through the sally-port, and the perfect silence peculiar to army Sunday settles on the garrison. Madam's low voice reading, and the occasional chirp of the canary, are the only sounds that break this stillness so suggestive of the feelings of long ago childhood in the homestead by the blue waves of Erie. A dry ditch encloses our fort, and from the foot of our stairs that lead into it floats upward the broken murmur of two voices. By an effort of listening I can distinguish the rippling laugh of our girl,

Kate McCormick. She went down to feed the chickens an hour ago, and since then the kitchen has been wonderfully quiet. Sergeant McGlone has stolen around there and is reviving Kate's home feelings by his own reminiscences of the Shannon. I thought Kate a perfect iron-clad, so far as the sterner sex was concerned, but judging from that last laugh her hitherto impenetrable crust is fast crumbling away before the insidious advances of the gallant light-artilleryman. It may be true after all, that old theory of mine, that raising poultry is conducive to the growth of the domestic virtues, and that the administration of a henry makes the heart susceptible to the softer influences. Whether that be so or not, ever since Kate has taken into her special charge our one pair of bantams, I have observed the sergeant's visits grow more and more frequent, and though the "Mimus" of our establishment seems to have no fears on the subject, I know that the foot of those tairs is in the sunniest and quietest nook of the fort, and I firmly believe that by the time the bantam family have done laying and commence to hatch, we will have lost a good cook, and Sergeant McGlone's battery will have another laundress to ration. The parapet above this group is dotted with a row of twenty-four-pounders, silent protectors against invasion, while at its end rises the flag staff from which floats the large garrison flag. I cannot see it from where I sit, but I know of old what a pleasure it is to watch the infinite undulations of its broad stripes against the blue sky, and to feel the bosom swell with hopes for a country whose people have suffered so much. In this haven of rest, acted upon by gentle home forces, the heart that a frontier experience had almost hardened expands with long dormant emotions. Feelings believed to have died out now re-awaken. The tender thoughts of boyhood's home, the village church, the family pew, and the walk with sister by the brook-side, all tumultuously throng the busy brain and quicken the pulse with the beatings of a heart still alive to filial and fraternal affections. Other Sundays, long before the war in other and quieter times than those through which we have lately passed, are recalled by a memory quickened and made more tender by the placid happiness of the present. It was my belief long before I heard Beecher say it, that gratitude to God was religion; for opportunities to share in the glories of our Federal successes, for preservation from the attendant dangers, and the perfect peace at last can one be too thankful? It is at such moments as these, and when surrounded by such influences as I have attempted to describe, that gratitude to the Supreme Ruler for all his loving kindnesses and tender mercies, and thanks for what may well be called his special providences, are peculiarly appropriate, and perhaps blessed in the uttering. No feelings of envy of others' riches or opportunities, no craving for impossible or inconsistent things, but on the contrary an honorable ambition to cultivate to the highest degree the talents he has loaned us for a little while, finds a place in a home like ours.

Yes, we are thankful for the comforts of to-day, thankful for the experiences of the past, which makes the present all the more delightful. And when after the day of quiet rest we have watched the crimson and gold of the setting sun mingle with the mists of Staten Island, we draw the little curtain across the embrasure window to shut out the grey tints of the coming night, and close our Sunday in garrison with a blind confidence in the goodness of God for the future.

REGULAR.

FORT STEVENS, OREGON.

FORT STEVENS, Oregon (so named in honor of General J. J. Stevens, formerly Governor of Washington Territory), is situated a little eastward from the extreme end of Point Adams, which forms the southern or Oregon shore of the Columbia river, at the very mouth of that noble stream. The fort stands a few feet above the water level, on a sand spit, and is constructed of earth, is rectangular oblong in shape, with bastions at the angles; a wide and deep wet moat surrounds the entire work; the magazine, ball and bomb-proof, is within the enclosure. Fort Stevens mounts in all thirty-four guns of heavy calibre; thirty-two guns are now mounted in position upon the most recent and improved patterns of wrought iron gun-carriages and clasps.

The number, calibre and class of the guns are as follows: No. 1, 15-inch bore, smooth bore Rodman gun; from No. 2 to No. 6 inclusive, 8-inch bore, 200-pound Parrot guns, rifled; from No. 7 to No. 29 inclusive, 10-inch bore, smooth bore Rodman guns; from No. 30 to No. 32 inclusive, 8-inch bore, smooth bore Rodman guns. The other two guns have only just arrived, and their calibre is not known to the writer. The guns of this fort command the entrance to the Columbia river by the south channel. This channel, the only one for vessels of deep draught on that side of the river, runs within musket shot range of the fort.

The buildings at this post are constructed of wood (framed), neat in appearance, and stand in rear of the earth-works; are laid out in a hollow square; officers' quarters in three neat cottages, in line, facing, and about two hundred feet back from the fort. On the northwest side of the square stands the company quarters, large enough for two small companies of artillery. Opposite the officers' quarters, and near the moat, is the guard-house. Opposite the company quarters, on the southern side of the square, are the commissary and quartermaster's store-house and office, and the post hospital. In the rear of the line of officers' quarters are the stables, etc. There is an abundant supply of ammunition of all kinds now in the magazine of Fort Stevens. The post is garrisoned by Company C of the Second Artillery, under command of Captain Leroy L. Jones, Second Artillery.

The following is a list of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at the annual examination which commenced May 20th: Hon. Henry B. Anthony, Rhode Island; Hon. A. H. Rice, Massachusetts; Hon. G. V. Fox, New Hampshire; Hon. Wm. A. Darling, New York; Rev. William S. Ter, Iowa; William C. Whittemore, Esq., Connecticut; Rear-Admiral G. F. Pearson, Commodore Daniel B. Riddle, Captain John C. Howell, Surgeon N. Pinkney, Paymaster J. N. Hambleton, Chief Engineer William Roberts. Rear-Admiral Pearson is President of the Board.

ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Colonel F. J. Crilly, Assistant Quartermaster, has been granted a leave of absence for thirty days.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days has been granted Captain Charles T. Greene, Forty-second (Veteran) Infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant Reuben W. Petrikin, Corps of Engineers, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Platte, is announced on the staff of Brevet Major-General Angur.

PERMISSION to delay, in the city of New Orleans, seven days before proceeding to join his regiment, has been granted to First Lieutenant J. M. Bascom, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Fifth Military District, has been granted to Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Harrison, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Special Inspector of Cavalry of this District.

COLONEL Isaac J. Catlin, U. S. Volunteers, has received an appointment as Captain in the Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, and has passed a satisfactory examination before the Infantry Examining Board, now sitting in New York City.

IN compliance with orders from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, Brevet Major-General George W. Getty, Colonel Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, on the 26th ult., assumed command of the District of New Mexico, with headquarters at Santa Fe, N. M.

So much of Special Orders No. 404, paragraph 41, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated July 28, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain Franklin S. Bruner, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been so amended as to date August 24, 1866.

MAJOR John W. Todd, U. S. Army, Chief of Ordnance Fifth Military District, has been ordered to proceed without delay, to Fort Livingston, La., and inspect the condition, and make recommendations with respect to the disposition of the ordnance and ordnance stores at that place.

BREVET Brigadier-General N. B. McLaughlin, Captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry, has been directed to proceed with his company to Sparta, Bienville Parish, via Red river, debarking at Coushatta, Natchitoches Parish. Upon his arrival at Sparta, he will send one platoon to Homer, Claiborne Parish.

BREVET Colonel R. C. Rutherford, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been ordered to proceed to New York and make a report of the number of United States soldiers buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island, New York. On completion of these duties he will return to Washington, D. C.

BREVET Major William J. Twining, Corps of Engineers, having reported for duty at Headquarters Department of Dakota, in obedience to Special Orders No. 171, of April 5, 1867, from Headquarters of the Army, has been assigned to duty on the staff of Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, commanding the Department.

THE services of Acting Assistant Surgeon, John K. Walsh, U. S. Army, being no longer required at the post of Baton Rouge, he has been relieved from further duty at that post and ordered to report without delay, to Brevet Brigadier General N. B. McLaughlin, commanding Company I, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, at Sparta La., for duty.

CAPTAIN G. B. Russell, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Platte, pursuant to Special Orders No. 199, paragraph 5, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, April 17, 1867, is announced for the present on the staff of Brevet Major-General Angur, commanding, as Aide-de-camp.

So much of Special Orders No. 239, May 9, 1867, from the Adjutant-General's Office, as relieved Captain S. F. Barstow, Assistant Quartermaster, from duty as Assistant Adjutant-General Department of the East, and directed him to report to the Quartermaster-General of the Army for assignment to duty in the Quartermaster's Department, has been revoked.

BREVET Major-General Silas Casey, U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Sitgreaves, U. S. A.; and John B. Stonehouse, of New York, have been confirmed as commissioners under the act of March 29, 1867, to reimburse the State of Ohio for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon William E. Savage, U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters, Fifth Military District, in compliance with instructions from the Surgeon-General's office, dated Washington, D. C., May 2, 1867, has been ordered to proceed, without delay, to Brownsville, Texas, and report to the Commanding General, and Chief Medical Officer, Sub-District of the Rio Grande, for assignment to duty.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon David Mackay, U. S. Army, has been relieved from further duty with the Ninth U. S. Cavalry, at San Antonio, Texas, and been ordered to proceed without delay to New Orleans, La., reporting upon his arrival at that place in person to the Medical Director, Fifth Military District.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Guido Ilges has been ordered to proceed with his company (B, Fourteenth Infantry), and Company B of the Thirty-second (Brevet Lieutenant F. O'Beirne's), to, and take post at Camp Grant, to carry into effect the arrangements which Colonel Crittenden, commanding District of Tucson, may have made concerning the Apaches at that place. Immediately after the arrival of the companies above named at Camp Grant, the company of cavalry now there will proceed to the new camp south of the Santa Rita Mountains.

A MILITARY Commission was appointed to meet at the post of Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 11th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of William Fears and such other citizen prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the commission: Brevet Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, Major Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry;

Captain Charles C. Hyatt, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Captain Roman H. Gray, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain John Williams, First Lieutenant Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant D. B. Taylor, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Ira Quinby, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Larned, Kansas, on Thursday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major Henry Asbury, Captain Third Infantry; Major M. H. Kidd, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain N. Nolan, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant A. Kaiser, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. L. Ralston, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, Brevet Captain J. A. Helm, Third Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Dodge, Kansas, on Thursday the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major Henry Douglass, Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Andrew Sheridan, Captain Third U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Charles S. DeGraw, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Stanley A. Browne, Third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. A. Hesselberger, Third U. S. Infantry.

The following-named newly-appointed officers have reported to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, during the week ending May 21, 1867, viz: Second Lieutenant Thomas P. O'Reilly, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant M. Kraszynski, Twelfth Infantry. Ordered to regiments, per instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, viz: First Lieutenant William B. Pease, Eleventh Infantry, left depot for Richmond, Va.; Second Lieutenant George M. Love, Eleventh Infantry, accompanying detachment of prisoners to various regiments, thence to Richmond, Va. The following detachments of recruits left depot, per instructions from Headquarters General Recruiting Service New York, viz: 15 men to Battery C, Third Artillery, en route to Fort McPherson, N. T., under the command of First Lieutenant L. Hammond, Twenty-third Infantry; 66 men to Fourth Infantry, en route to Omaha, N. T., under the command of Captain Charles E. Farrand, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

SECOND Lieutenant Alexander M. Massie, First regiment Veteran Reserve Corps (tried by General Court-martial for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman"; found "guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and sentenced to forfeit to the United States the sum of two hundred and three dollars, the amount unlawfully retained by him, to be suspended from all rank and pay for the period of two months, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Commanding General;" and proceedings promulgated in General Orders No. 10, dated April 23, 1867, from Headquarters Fifth Military District), has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and mustered out and discharged the service of the United States, to date June 23, 1867, the expiration of his suspension from rank and pay, under the General Order promulgating the sentence of the Court.

The following is a list of the officers who have reported at Headquarters Fifth Military District (New Orleans), during the week ending May 15th, showing also their destination: Captain A. A. Harbach, Twentieth Infantry, Fort Baton Rouge La.; Acting Assistant Surgeon A. C. Taber, awaiting orders; Second Lieutenant C. S. Burbank, Tenth Infantry, with detachment of recruits; Second Lieutenant W. F. DuBois, Twelfth Infantry, en route to Mobile; Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Shafter, Forty-first Infantry, four days leave from Baton Rouge, La.; Second Lieutenant F. S. Davidson, Ninth Cavalry, en route to regiment; Second Lieutenant Gustave Maguitzyk, Thirty-ninth Infantry, en route to Fort Pike; Second Lieutenant H. B. Quimby, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Special Orders No. 56, District Headquarters; Second Lieutenant W. Harper, Jr., Sixth Cavalry, joining Company G; Second Lieutenant E. G. Manning, Fifth Infantry, awaiting Adjutant-General's Orders; First Lieutenant G. M. Bascom, Seventeenth Infantry, en route to regiment; Second Lieutenant W. H. H. Crowell, Seventeenth Infantry, en route to regiment; Second Lieutenant Chas. L. Cooper, Thirty-ninth Infantry, report to District La.; First Lieutenant Jno. H. Crane, Seventeenth Infantry, charge of prisoners from Galveston; Captain Samuel C. Gold, Veteran Reserve Corps, Special Orders No. 56, report to Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Department La.

By authority of the Adjutant-General of the Army, and agreeably with instructions received from Headquarters, Fifth Military District, the following promotions are announced, the same having been confirmed in the Sixth Regiment of U. S. Cavalry, Seventeenth, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fifth regiments of the U. S. Infantry, stationed in the Military District of Texas: First Lieutenant Samuel M. Whitside, Company A, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, who is now on duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster Post of Jackboro', Texas, to be Captain, vice Tucker, which carries him to Company B, at Austin Texas; Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Bennett, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, now en route to join his regiment, to be First Lieutenant, vice Rafferty, which carries him to Company K, at Fort Belknap, Texas; Second Lieutenant Jeremiah C. Wilcox, Company M, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, now commanding his Company at Mount Pleasant, Texas, to be First Lieutenant, vice Kerin, which carries him to Company H, at Mount Pleasant, Texas; Second Lieutenant Henry S. Howe, Company I, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, now on duty at Round Top, Texas, to be First Lieutenant, vice Mitchell; Second Lieutenant Edwin O. Gibson, Company B, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, now on duty with his Company at Nacogdoches, Texas, to be First Lieutenant, vice McArthur; First Lieutenant Charles Steelhammer, Company D, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, at Brownsville, Texas, to be Captain, vice Swan; Second Lieutenant Julian R. Fitch, Company D, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, now commanding his Company at Indianola, Texas, to be First Lieutenant, vice Steelhammer, which carries him to same Company at Indianola, Texas.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THREE vessels, the screw frigate *Aschold*, (flag), 17, Captain POLEZOFF, screw corvette *Variag*, 17, Captain LUNDH, and screw despatch boat *Isoumroud*, 5, Captain BRILKIN, comprising the Imperial Russian Squadron of the North-Pacific station, under the command of Rear-Admiral KERN, were lying in the Thames at the date of the last mail. The last named vessel is a somewhat remarkable ship, and as representing the simplest class of unarmored vessels in the Russian navy, deserves some attention. In the spring of 1864 two Russian corvettes, the *Pearl* and the *Diamond*, constructed on the same principle as the *Isoumroud*, put into the Thames, and while there were the subject of somewhat unfavorable criticism. So strongly indeed was the opinion expressed, that the lowness of the hulls above the water line, and the great length of the vessels in proportion to their breadth made them utterly unsafe for long ocean voyages, that they were suddenly recalled to Cronstadt, although it was understood at the time that their designer was no less a person than the Lord High Admiral of the Russian navy, the Grand Duke Constantine. However this may have been, he did not share the unfavorable opinions, for within a short time after the *Isoumroud* was placed under her present commander, and despatched on a voyage around the world in order to thoroughly test her qualities. The voyage out was made by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, and return by the way of the Horn; and on all occasions in weather varying in such a long course from a pleasant Summer breeze to a heavy Winty gale, and including a tremendous cyclone off Cape Horn, Captain BRILKIN and his officers report the *Isoumroud* to have behaved admirably, and without the loss of sails or spars or springing the slightest leak. Her speed was very great in all weathers, and whether under sail or steam. The average sea rate by steam in moderate weather was over fourteen knots. Her length is 250 feet, and beam twenty-nine and a-half feet English measure. Her mid-ship breadth of hull, she is timber built, is carried as low down as possible in the water, with the ends tapered off as fine as in a river steamer. The hull above the water line is somewhat different from the English and French make, having an exceedingly bold sheer especially forward where the rise of the low lines assimilates greatly to those generally seen on American clipper ships. The rig of the ship is three masted, with square yards on the fore and main masts. The lower masts are short and snug, but carry very square yards on the American principle. There are two heavy 8-inch smooth bore guns mounted on the pivots amidships, and three smaller rifle guns on the broadside and bow on the French cannon Raye principle. These are to be replaced by four heavy rifles of later construction, of which two will be Parrot guns.

THOUGH the danger of war between France and Prussia has happily passed away, it is interesting to see what popular rumor, in which there is always apt to be a grain of truth, was preparing the country for, according to the correspondence of the *Independence Belge*. The story in Paris was that in the event of war there would be three armies in the field, the first under the command of the Emperor, and under him MARSHALS McMAHON, BAZAINE, DE ST. JOHN D'AUVERGNE and MARSHAL NEIL, as Major-General. This army of upwards of 200,000 men would march on Luxemburg, and afterwards operate vigorously in the direction of Berlin. The Army of the Rhine would be under the orders of MARSHAL CAMBESBERT, and the Army of the Elbe, would probably be destined to be transported by sea with General GUNT DE PALIKAR in command. The army of reserve would have MARSHAL BARAGUAY D'ILLIERS for its leader. The correspondent says he "can add with certainty that which may be stated without inconvenience, that according to an estimate which may perhaps be exaggerated for the moment, we can place in the line 427,000 men, and 700 pieces of artillery."

EXPERIMENTS have been in progress with the seven inch Boxer shrapnell shell, which carries about 450 bullets of iron. The powder is contained in a chamber toward the base where the sides are thick. The bullets are put into the cylindrical portion, and a false head of thin wrought-iron is then attached. The fuse is lighted by the flash of the gun. Wood targets representing a column of soldiers were set up at 1,200 yards distance, and the fuses so arranged as to burst the charge sixty to one hundred yards in front of them. The shells burst well, and after the firing, when the "wooden regiment" was examined, every man was found riddled with balls.

THE *Minotaur* has completed her outfit, and after preliminary trials of her machinery, which are reported to be very satisfactory, she started out to try her speed, but unfortunately before reaching the measured mile, a crack opened in her condenser which compelled her to put back.

THE various excitements in Europe, the Fenian alarms, the Spanish dispute over the *Tornado* and *Victoria*, and the earthquake in the Grecian sea give the British iron-clads an opportunity to show their powers, and the Admiralty a chance to test them with actual use.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CURTIS.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

THE SENTENCE OF ADMIRAL COUNT PERSANO.

ITALY, the world's favorite in the late triangular contest in Europe, plucked fewer laurels from the passage at arms than either Prussia, her ally, or Austria, her foe. Vanquished at Custoza on land and at Lissa on sea, the short war ended ere she had opportunity to redeem her fame; and it was with something akin to chagrin that she heard the news of peace, though it brought to her all and more than she had hoped to win by war. Moved by a like feeling of generous shame, Italy seems to have long hesitated to expose, by a public disgrace of Count CARLO PELLION DI PERSANO, the cowardice of one of her own officers, even though that baseness lost her the naval combat at Lissa. It was not that there could be two opinions respecting the Admiral's conduct; but, with a feeling worthy of the ancient race from whose loins they sprung, the Italians shrank from publishing to the world the feebleness of one of their own countrymen. However, the wiser policy gained the day—wiser, because Italy, still the loved protégé of France, England, Prussia, and a favorite even with Russia and America, need fear no reflex of national disgrace from the pusillanimity of one officer among her thousand heroes; and wiser, because of the warning it gives for the future. As if still dreading somewhat the comment even of friendly onlookers, the High Court held at Florence last month chose its words with marked calmness, toned down the enormity of the offence committed, and passed a sentence extremely mild in proportion to the conduct proved by the evidence. It condemned Admiral PERSANO to the penalty of dismissal, with the loss of his grade as admiral, and the payment of the costs of trial. The judgment, elsewhere presented for the first time, we believe, in America, gives an instructive lesson upon the responsibility of commanders on the day of battle.

It is not a single fault, but a series of them, of which the High Council convicts the hapless Admiral—ignorance, inefficiency, carelessness, voluntary, disobedience of orders. The Austrian squadron was much the weaker, being fourteen vessels strong in all, while the Italian fleet contained that number of wooden screw-ships alone, beside eleven armored vessels and nine dispatch-vessels and gunboats. It is true that these "armored vessels" were only broadside affairs, thinly-clad with a few inches of iron, after the European fashion, and even Mr. WEBB's ship, the *Re d'Italia*, was promptly sunk on going into action at Lissa. Still, these iron-clads were opposed, not by 20-inch guns mounted in impervious turrets, but by the weaker artillery of broadside ships; indeed, the Austrian fleet had been hastily prepared, and consisted of about a dozen old-fashioned wooden vessels of the gun-box style, badly armed and worse manned, since the sailors were chiefly Venetians and Dalmatians, and hence of questionable fidelity. But the Austrians had a gallant and skilful seaman to command them, in Admiral TEGETHOF, who made up by tireless work, by constant personal care and vigilance, and by dash and adroitness on the day of battle, all numerical inferiority.

Admiral PERSANO's defence at the trial was very

weak. It reminds one, more than anything else, of some of the excuses of unsuccessful generals before our Committee on the Conduct of the War. It was chiefly made up of complaints and hypotheses—complaints against the wretched condition of his fleet, against the disobedience of subordinates, and demonstrations, by chart and compass, of how, if he could only have the fighting of the battle over again, he would win it. We think it probable that, as the Admiral says, the whole apparatus of his fleet was out of trim—the vessels lacking guns, provisions, ammunition, coal, and the officers and men green in their duties. But it does not appear that he ever set busily to work to remedy the misfortune; it is known, also, that TEGETHOF was laboring under the same or greater disadvantages; and, finally, it was from none of these causes that the day was lost. So, too, the High Court does not find necessary to pronounce an opinion on the alleged disobedience of subordinates, because that did not affect the main question.

When, at daybreak of June 27, 1866, TEGETHOF boldly appeared at Ancona, the vessels of the Italian fleet there gathered in that road, were mostly without coal, provision or guns. When the fleet got under way, and the Austrians retreated, as well they might, the Admiral gave orders to stop the pursuit, "to the great discontent of the officers and crews." Here was the first false step. A series of dilatory and meaningless manoeuvres followed, from the 27th of June to the 13th of July, and meantime, on the 5th of July, the government rebuked PERSANO's conduct at Ancona, and ordered him never again to pause in a pursuit, on pain of removal from command. Negligence, inattention, and "voluntary inexecution" of orders, are the faults proven on all these occasions.

It was the battle of Lissa, however, which settled the fate of PERSANO. The evidence discloses a fact hitherto disputed—that the attack on the island was "voluntarily undertaken by the accused." Yet he was, in the first place, ignorant of the topography, and, in the second place, he declined to inform himself of it from such of his officers as were acquainted with it. Three days were frittered away in foolish tentatives or in inactivity—the attacks of the squadron at various points being mostly ill-directed. On the fourth day, the 20th of July, TEGETHOF had come up to the relief of beleaguered Lissa. The details of the ensuing combat need not be repeated. Admiral PERSANO began by ordering a line abreast to be formed, and then a line in column, while the enemy was already advancing in a close double line abreast. Then, at the very crisis of battle, he suddenly deserted his flagship, the *Re d'Italia*, for the ram *Affondatore*, which he knew to be the slowest vessel in the fleet, the hardest to manage, and the most awkward to steer. Each ship now had to fight for itself, the Admiral being demoralized. This was not the worst: by slowing the *Re d'Italia*, the Admiral broke the line of battle, and the enemy plunged into the opening, and sunk the American iron-clad in a twinkling. Finally, after a few undecided battles with his ram *Affondatore*, the Admiral incontinently turned and fled out of the battle, taking refuge behind the wooden squadron; meanwhile, he himself was safely ensconced within the "tower of command" of the *Affondatore*, where he could neither see nor be seen.

In bright contrast to this picture is the daring conduct of TEGETHOF, who seized victory at Lissa, though his force was inferior, and whose initial signal was, "Dash at them, close with them, and sink them!" In bright contrast, too, is the conduct of our own Admiral at New Orleans and Mobile. FARAGUT, lashed to the shrouds of the *Hartford*, and so forcing his way through the hell of fire from Rebel forts and ships in Mobile Bay, with guns to right and left, and torpedoes grating under his keel, compares well with PERSANO in the hold of the *Affondatore*.

A COMMUNICATION from "History," in another column, comes to the aid of masonry forts, and defends their reputation. The question is one that will bear discussion, but the facts with regard to Fort Sumter seem to be still in dispute. The issue raised between earthworks and works of stone should seem susceptible of decision by scientific demonstration. But there is one entirely different question which must not be forgotten, namely, the relative merits of fixed forts of any sort, whether of stone or earth, or

even of iron, compared with floating defences. The Monitor is the disturbing element which has been thrown into this problem. So low in the water and so compact that it cannot, except by a sort of lucky chance, be hit; so impervious with its iron hide that it can never be penetrated when hit; so heavily armed that it can destroy everything opposing; so adroit and agile that it can elude every opponent; so seaworthy that it laughs at wind and weather; so light of draft that it can go anywhere—almost on shoals and in creeks—this little craft runs by forts in any open channel, careless whether it is fired upon or not. In the discussion upon masonry forts, therefore, it must be remembered that it is only their relative, and not their absolute, defensive powers which can come up for discussion without a reference to the iron-clad question.

READERS of the JOURNAL may recall the account we gave of the attack of Her Majesty's ship *Bulldog* on the batteries at Cape Haytien, in October of 1865. It will be remembered that, at the time of that outrage by the British hero, our American Captain, W. M. WALKER, commander of the *De Soto*, was cruising in the same region, and by his conduct, under the circumstances, won the admiration and love of all the Haytiens. Among other things, when Captain WAKE of the *Bulldog* fired broadside after broadside, without previous warning, into the town, then filled with women and children, and with defenceless foreigners—Captain WALKER promptly sent a boat aboard the Briton, and called him to account for this barbarous act. Again, when the *Bulldog* sank the Haytien ship *Voldroque*, Captain WALKER sent a cutter, amidst a storm of bullets from the marines in the tops of the *Bulldog*, to pick up the drowning crew. A letter just received by us from Cape Haytien gives an animated account of the grand funeral ceremonies held last month at that place, in honor of Captain WALKER—the fact of whose death, in November, 1866, is known to our readers.

The official services at the church, in memory of the beloved United States officer, were of an imposing character. After the other services, three funeral orations were pronounced, in which the courage, the kindness, the philanthropy of the "brave Admiral WALKER," were freely extolled. These orations were heard by a great throng of citizens of all classes, and by all the public functionaries; afterward, they were published, by official order. The bells of the city were tolled, and the cannon were fired, on the day of mourning. It happened that the *Marblehead* was the only United States war-vessel in port at the time, and Captain FITCH and nine officers attended the funeral ceremonies, by invitation of General SALNAVE. These officers, General LAMOTHE briefly addressed, interpreting the sense of the funeral orations. Captain FITCH made a fitting reply, and his words were repeated to the Haytien people, who, it is well known, regard Americans as their best friends. After the services, the officers were escorted to SALNAVE's residence, to receive his hospitality, and next day these friendly acts were reciprocated on the visit of SALNAVE and his staff to the *Marblehead*. This ship left Cape Haytien, on the 10th to join the *Monongahela*, reporting to Commander BISSELL, who now commands that part of the North Atlantic Squadron.

THE stories of detectives of every grade, from FOUCHE to Policeman X, are always full of interest. Aware of this fact, and also conscious that he held the key to many exciting state secrets, General L. C. BAKER, the well-known Provost-Marshal in the latter days of the Rebellion, has published what he did, saw, heard, fancied and inferred, during his career in office, in a stoutish volume. Spy service in Richmond, the campaign against the bounty-jumpers, arrests of disloyal people, the PRESIDENT's murder and the pursuit of BOOTH, the bounty brokerage and Mr. JOHNSON's Mrs. COBB—these are samples of the highly-seasoned *pâté* which Mr. BAKER is able to dress for his readers. He is one of those decorative men, too, who make it a point of honor never to let a story lose anything by passing through their artistic hands. However, these present adventures and anecdotes of his all appear to be founded on fact, and to have a web of verity, on which gentle flowrets of romance are woven by the skilful Brigadier. His pen is mightier than his sword.

General BAKER secured a very unenviable reputation during the war, and succeeded in making enemies at every turn. He made enemies of press, PRESIDENT, people. He was driven from the White House, as he himself relates, by the present Chief Magistrate. As a spy, he was thought to tell large stories; in the bounty business, papers hinted that he was "in" with some agents as fast as he was "down" upon others: in the BOOTH-chase, he was accused of trying to steal honors from his subordinates, as, for instance, from DOUGHERTY; in the COBB-JOHNSON case, it was sometimes suggested that the General was "on his 'make';" and when Mr. JOHNSON, "shaking his 'fist' in the General's face, gave him a hint to leave the White House, the verdict of most people was that the PRESIDENT served him right.

See what it is to get a doubtful name! No proof has been publicly adduced to justify this feeling with regard to the General. And yet, the consequence is that, when he says, in his book—

During my visits to the prisoners, before their execution, Mrs. Surratt confessed to me her complicity with the conspirators so far as the intended abduction was concerned, but affirmed that she reluctantly yielded to the urging of Booth in aiding the plot of assassination. He insisted that her oath of fidelity bound her to see the fatal end of the conspiracy.

—when he says this, which, if true, would settle the agitated question of Mrs. Surratt's complicity in the murder-plot, he will find difficulty in procuring general credence. Nevertheless, this Book of Revelations of General BAKER is a good one, sensational and exciting in a high degree, and written in a simple and unpretentious style. If not true, it is exceedingly *ben trovato*, and we are inclined to accept most of it as substantially accurate. All Americans who would not be made heart-sick and discouraged at the pardon-brokerage revelations, would do well to read them, to see how sagaciously and solemnly republics conduct their secret governmental affairs.

MARVELLOUS stories are afloat respecting the dread enginery of war which the French Government are now preparing. First, there is the CHASSEPOT rifle, armed with which a battalion of foot-chasseurs, 500 strong, performed in NAPOLEON's presence at Vincennes. At 600 yards, of 8,000 balls, 1,992 struck the line of the target, and the ground in front was completely shorn of grass by the bullets. All this was done in two minutes, and the Emperor declared it was "frightful" and a "positive massacre."

But this infantry rifle is nothing to a new infantry cannon the French are secretly making. This infernal machine is so light and handy that footmen trundle it along, and it has no recoil, no sound, no smoke. Yet it vomits an endless stream of missiles—absolutely squirts them at the enemy, without pause. One authority tells us that the machine will fire fifteen rounds a minute; another that it will fire fifty; and that one discharge will use up a battalion of infantry at the distance of a mile. But Mr. STRUVE, who has told the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* about this gun, says that he has seen the machine squirting across Hudson river where it is a mile broad, and that it was thought too inhuman a weapon to be used against the Rebels!

THE annual twenty-day examination of the Academy at Annapolis, and the festivities incident thereto, are now fully inaugurated. From the elaborate programme published in another column of the JOURNAL, it will be seen that the examination is to be protracted and thorough. Beside this list, there are other entertainments which visitors may expect—boat-races, fencing exhibitions, gymnastics, and various interesting performances on ship-board. We hope, for the sake of the practical exercises, which require pleasant weather, that the rain has not been so superabundant this week at Annapolis as in more northerly latitudes. We doubt not, however, that, both in their text-books and their practical demonstrations, the young gentlemen will reflect honor on themselves and their distinguished superintendent. The career of Vice-Admiral PORTER at the Naval Academy, thus far, has been one of unqualified success. Great hopes may justly be entertained of the young Navy which is to succeed the veterans and heroes of our day.

BREVET Colonel HENRY C. MERRIAM, Major Thirty-eighth Infantry has been ordered to proceed to Fort Harker Kansas, with companies C, E, G, and I, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

COMMANDER LEONARD PAULDING.

It is due to the memory of this distinguished officer, whose death was mentioned in one of the paragraphs in our last issue, that some more extended notice of his life and career should be given in our columns. Commander Paulding was a native of this city, a son of the late Alderman Paulding, nephew of Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding, and grandson of John Paulding, the revolutionary patriot, who, with his companions, Williams and Vanwart, captured the spy André at Tarrytown.

Of such patriotic ancestry it was not to be wondered at that the subject of our sketch should have sought to spend his life in his country's service.

He was born February 16, 1826, and appointed a midshipman in 1840, promoted to passed midshipman in 1846, to master in 1855, to lieutenant the same year, to lieutenant commander in 1862, and to commander in 1866. He was twenty-four years in the Navy, out of which he was less than two years unemployed. Few officers can show such faithful service. He served on the Coast Survey, on the coast of Africa, in the Mediterranean, on the Lakes, in the Observatory, on the Paraguay expedition, and on the Pacific. His war record was glorious. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was ordered to St. Louis to superintend the construction of iron-clads, and commanded the first iron-clad ever built in America, the *St. Louis*, which was the flag-ship of Admiral Foote, and did splendid service at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, and in many skirmishes with rebel gunboats. While thus employed, he was stricken with acute dysentery, but still continued at his post. At Fort Donelson he was wounded, and at Island No. 10 was again wounded by the explosion at a 100-pound rifle gun, which threw him fifteen feet in the air, and killed and wounded about fifteen persons. He was then taken from his command to Alton, Illinois, for medical treatment, but resumed duty in a few months, as executive officer, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he remained but a short time, but was ordered to command the *Galena* in the James River Squadron. At the close of the war he commanded successively the *Monocacy* and *Eutaw*, was then ordered to the Pacific Squadron, where he commanded the *Cyane* till about a year ago; was then ordered to the *Waterloo*, which he commanded till his death, which took place on his ship in the bay of Panama, on the 29th day of April last. He was buried with the honors due to his rank, in the Naval Cemetery, on the Island of Flamenco, a lonely, isolated spot, inhabited only by the dead, and undisturbed save by the moaning waves of that Pacific ocean which he had so often carried the starry flag, under which he fought so long and well. He was a sailor and a gentleman of noble nature and generous impulses.

The motto of his grandsire's congressional medal, *vincit amor patrie*, was the rule of his life, and right worthily did he illustrate its truth and power.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, commanding the Fifth Military District, has issued the following order:

Until further orders, no firearms will be permitted to be carried, either openly or secretly, by any person in the city of New Orleans, except such as may be authorized or required by law to carry the same, in the execution of their official duties. The Mayor of the city will give such instructions to the police as may be necessary to insure a strict enforcement of this order, and any person found violating it will be subject to trial and punishment by military commission.

It is understood that the Pay Department is now prepared to pay the claims of California and Nevada Volunteers for their travelling allowances, under the rules required to be prescribed in section seven, act (Army Appropriation bill) approved March 2, 1867. The distances from place of discharge in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, and other points proportionally distant from places of enlistment, as reported in the muster-out rolls, will govern in estimating the difference of allowances due to the claimants. The allowances under the law do not apply to Volunteers of the designated States, except on final muster out with their organizations by reason of the end of the war, or because of their services being no longer required.

THE War Department has issued the following circular:

Hereafter, when deposits are made to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States by Recruiting Officers, or Mustering and Disbursing Officers, or officers disbursing moneys on account of the Contingent Fund of the Adjutant General's Department, the original certificates of deposit will be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury through the Adjutant General's office and the War Department.

It is rumored from Constantinople, where a war panic exists, that the French ambassador has suggested to the Sublime Porte the expediency of nominating British naval officers to command the Turkish iron-clads, and other large ships likely to co-operate, in case of hostilities breaking out, with the British squadron, the whole force to be under the supreme command of a British Admiral.

BATTERY C, Third U. S. Artillery, Brevet Major JAMES R. KELLY, First Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, commanding, left Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on April 10th, to take post at Fort McPherson, Nebraska. On the 7th inst., the battery was at Omaha, Neb.

THE Forty-first U. S. Infantry, which is stationed at Baton Rouge, La., now numbers 21 officers and 480 men.

LIST OF ARMY AND NAVY LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE FOR THE WEEK
ENDING MAY 18, 1867.

NAVY.

Bradbury, Ed. E., U. S. Navy.
Broghill, J., U. S. steamer *Memphis*.
Hackett, Thomas, U. S. steamer *Pennsylvania*.
Hemmett, Aug., U. S. steamer *Don*.
Le Roy, Wm. E., Captain U. S. Navy.
Shankland, —, Captain U. S. ship *Guard*.

ARMY.

Arent, Captain Geo. E., late 3d New York Infantry.
Budd, Richard F., late 1st New York Volunteer Engineers.
La Fura, Captain Joseph, Company E, 10th New York Infantry.
Gibbs, Brevet Major T. K., 1st U. S. Artillery Recruiting Officer.
McDonough, Lieutenant L. E., 29th Connecticut Volunteers.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 22, 1867.

NAVY.

Buller, Captain Oscar, U. S. Navy.
Pettit, Robert, Paymaster, U. S. Navy.
O'Leary, Arthur, U. S. Navy.
Gill, Captain Wm. H., U. S. Navy.
Pennock, Captain, U. S. Navy.
Broghan, George, U. S. Navy.
Almy, J. J., U. S. Navy.

ARMY.

Allen, Leonard F., Company A, 9th Infantry.
Dye, Colonel Wm. McE., U. S. Army.
A. S. Gibbs, General.
Hall, Robert B., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army.
Kinney, Lieutenant E. L., Acting Assistant Quartermaster 1st U. S. Cavalry.
Miles, Captain Evan, 31st Infantry U. S. Army.
McDonough, L. R., Assistant Regimental Quartermaster 29th Connecticut Volunteers.
Ostrova, General Gaspar, Chief of Corps Mexican Engineers.
Ortons, Captain R. H., 1st California Cavalry and Acting Assistant Quartermaster.
Post, Wm. M., New York State Mil. Agt.
Strong, General Wm. E.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
[PUBLIC—No. 87.]

AN Act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight:
For pay of commission, warrant and petty officers and seamen, ten millions eight hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz.: For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising and stationery; for books, models and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire engines; for machinery of every description, and patent right to use the same; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools; for telegrams and postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government offices and houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles, oil and gas; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings and packing-boxes; for pay of watchmen; for incidental labor at Navy-yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for rent of landings; for tolls and ferriages; for water tax; and for rent of stores, one million and sixty-seven thousand dollars.

NAVY-YARD AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

For completing reservoirs and gutters, two thousand five hundred dollars.
For repairs of all kinds, sixty-four thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVY-YARD AT BOSTON.

For repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars.

NAVY-YARD AT NEW YORK.

For repairs of all kinds, one hundred and sixty-three thousand six hundred dollars.

NAVAL LABORATORY, NEW YORK.

For repairs of apparatus, machinery, fixtures, painting, glazing, wagons, furniture, and so forth, thirty-five hundred dollars.

NAVY-YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

For repairs of all kinds, fifty-one thousand and sixteen dollars.

NAVY-YARD AT WASHINGTON.

For repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to receive and accept a deed of gift, when offered by the State of Connecticut, of a tract of land situated in the Thames River, near New London, Connecticut, with a water front of not less than one mile, to be held by the United States for naval purposes.

NAVY-YARD AT PENSACOLA.

For repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

NAVY-YARD AT MARINE ISLAND.

For gas house, four thousand and seven dollars.
For cisterns for building number forty-one and officers' houses, seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
For repairs of all kinds, sixty thousand dollars.

NAVAL STATION AT SACKETT'S HARBOR.

For repairs and general care of public property, two thousand dollars.

NAVAL STATION AT MOUND CITY, ILLINOIS.

For repairs and general care of public property, ten thousand dollars.

NAVAL ASYLUM AT PHILADELPHIA.

For furniture and repairs of same, one thousand dollars.
For the purchase of books, under the direction of the governor of the asylum for the increase of the sailors' library in that institution, one thousand dollars.

For house cleaning and whitewashing, eight hundred dollars.
For furnaces, grates and ranges, seven hundred dollars.
For gas and water rent, one thousand five hundred dollars.
For improvement of grounds, five hundred dollars.
For wharves and lots, eight hundred dollars.
For painting houses and walls, two thousand dollars.
For repairs of all kinds, three thousand dollars.
For improvement of cemetery, three thousand dollars.
For support of beneficiaries, fifty-two thousand dollars.
For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several Navy-yards and stations under the control of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and at the Naval Asylum, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars: *Provided*, That the civil engineer and naval storekeeper, when required at any of the Navy-yards, shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the persons employed at the several Navy-yards, as master machinists, master carpenters, master joiners, master blacksmiths, master boiler-makers, master sail-makers, master plumbers, and master painters and master caulkers shall be men skilled in their several duties and appointed from civil life.

For pay of some suitable person appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine the archives of the department and other sources of information, and collect and collate the facts which may illustrate the history of the United States Navy, fifteen hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For navigation apparatus and supplies, and for purposes incidental to navigation, two hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For expenses of Naval Academy, viz.: for pay of civil officers, professors, watchmen and others, contingent expenses, improvements

and repairs, two hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

For expenses of Naval Observatory, viz.: [for] pay of assistant astronomer, three aids and clerk; for wages of instrument maker, two watchmen, porter and messenger; for keeping grounds in order, and repairs to buildings and enclosures; for fuel, light, office furniture and stationery, and for freight, transportation, postage and incidental expenses, twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars.
For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-one thousand dollars.
For payment of expenses of visitors to the Naval Academy, two thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING

For the payment of bounties to discharged seamen, five hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, namely: expenses of recruiting, transportation of men, printing and stationery, advertising in public newspapers, postage on public letters, wharfage and demurrage, apprehension of deserters, assistance to vessels in distress, etc., five hundred thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

For pay of superintendents and the civil establishment at the several Navy-yards under this bureau, sixty-three thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

For pay of the civil establishment at the several Navy-yards under this bureau, twenty-four thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For pay of the civil establishment at the several Navy-yards and at the Naval Asylum, eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

For surgeons' necessities and appliances for the sick and wounded of the Navy, marine corps, and coast survey, fifty thousand dollars.
For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For pay of the civil establishment, under the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, at the several naval hospitals and Navy-yards, sixty thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, BOSTON.

For repairs and improvements of all kinds, including roads, buildings, fences, walls, farm, garden, painting, glazing, blacksmiths', plumbers' and masons' work, furniture, etc., seven thousand two hundred dollars.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

For repairs and improvements of all kinds, including the buildings, out-houses, walls, fences, cemetery, furniture, etc., twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.

For furniture and general outfit of the establishment, ten thousand dollars.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

For repairs of building and appendages, fences, sidewalk, furniture, painting, glazing, etc., five thousand dollars.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, NORFOLK.

For repairs of buildings, appendages, wharves, roads, fences, painting, glazing, furniture, etc., seven thousand five hundred dollars.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, MARINE ISLAND, CAL.

For building naval hospital and appendages, twenty thousand dollars.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, steward and nurse, and servants; for rations and clothing for officers' servants; additional rations to officers for five years' service; for undrawn clothing, nine hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For provisions, one hundred and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents.

For clothing, two hundred and ninety-two thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-four cents.

For fuel, thirty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars.

For military stores, viz.: Pay of mechanics, repair of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fife, and other instruments, sixteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers, their servants, troops, and expenses of recruiting, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings, fifteen thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz.: Freight, ferrage, toll, cartage, wharfage, purchase and repair of boats; compensation to judge-advocates; per diem for attending court-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water rent, forage, straw, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters; bed sacks, wrapping paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters; repairs to fire-engines; purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, and bunks; repairs to public cartway; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of handcarriage and wheelbarrows; scavenging; purchase and repair of galleys, cooking stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding officers' offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, pailing, and for other purposes, eighty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to negotiate with the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, and to effect a further exchange of lands in Wallabout Bay, between the United States and the said city, and thereupon to make, execute, and deliver good and sufficient deeds and releases therefor: *Provided*, That the title acquired shall be approved by the Attorney-General, and the exchange shall be effected without expenditure from the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no officer or employee of the Government shall require or request any working man in any Navy-yard to contribute or pay any money for political purposes, nor shall any working man be removed or discharged for political opinion; and any officer or employee of the Government who shall offend against the provisions of this section, shall be dismissed the service of the United States.

Approved, March 2, 1867.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 14.—Commander Edward O. Grafton, to command the *Vandalia*.
MAY 17.—First Assistant Engineer William G. Baehler, Second Assistant Engineers David Hardie and Daniel W. Grafton, to special duty connected with the *Chattanooga*.
MAY 18.—Commander Charles H. Cushman, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.
Lieutenant-Commander A. R. McNair, to duty on board the *Minnesota*.
First Assistant Engineer George P. Hunt, to duty on board the *Franklin*.

DETACHED.

MAY 14.—Commander Jonathan Young, from command of the *Vandalia*, and placed on waiting orders.
First Assistant Engineer N. B. Littig, from duty on board the *Susquehanna*, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.
MAY 15.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. S. Pitkin, from duty on board the *Guard*, and placed on waiting orders.
First Assistant Engineer Robert Potts, from special duty connected with the *Richmond*, and ordered to take passage in the *Guerriere*, for duty on board the *Shamrock*.
Second Assistant Engineer Nelson Ross, from special duty on board the *Richmond*, and placed on waiting orders.
MAY 16.—Second Assistant Engineer John Lowe, from special duty connected with the *Richmond*, and ordered to special experimental duty on board the *Shamrock*.
MAY 18.—Commander John H. Upsher, from command of the *Protec*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return to the United States in the *Colorado*.

Commander D. B. Harmony, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to take passage in the *Franklin*, for the command of the *Protec*.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

MAY 18.—Assistant Surgeon David Mack, Jr., from duty on board the *Saracen*, from April 15th last, and placed on waiting orders.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

MAY 13.—Surgeon Robert Woodworth.
MAY 16.—Third Assistant Engineer Henry C. Christopher.
MAY 17.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Green.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 14.—First Assistant Engineer James Renshaw.
First Assistant Engineer E. A. C. Du Plaine, of the *Onondaga*.

PROMOTED.

MAY 14.—Passed Assistant Surgeon John H. Clark, of the *Mohongo*, to Surgeon.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 13.—Acting Master Henry R. Baker, to duty on board the *Sabine*.
Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon D. C. Burleigh, to duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.
MAY 15.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George L. Simpson, to duty on board the *Guard*.
MAY 17.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Venable, to experimental duty on board the *Chattanooga*.
Mate Charles H. Venable, to duty on board the *Vermont*.

DETACHED.

MAY 13.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry J. Coop, and Acting Master N. A. Blume, from duty on board the *Onondaga*, and granted leave for discharge.
Acting Master W. E. H. Fentress, from duty on board the *Canandaigua*, and granted leave for discharge.
Acting Ensign J. F. Blanchard, Mates John McManus and Edward E. Bradbury, from duty on board the *Michigan*, and granted leave for discharge.
Acting Ensign J. G. Mickle, from duty on board the *Shamrock*, and granted leave for discharge.
Acting Ensign James H. Delano, from duty on board the *Augusta*, and granted leave for discharge.
Mate Henry J. Wynde, from duty on board the *De Soto*, and granted leave for discharge.
Acting Ensign Charles Hall, from duty on board the *Don*, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.
Acting Ensign A. F. H. West, from duty on board the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Don*.
MAY 14.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles O'Neill, from duty on board the *Shamrock*, and ordered to the *Guard*.
Acting Master Zera L. Tanner, from duty on board the *Augusta*, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.
Acting Ensign Joshua Cook, Jr., from duty on board the *Faxon*, and granted leave for discharge.
MAY 17.—Mates James Oliver and George W. Pratt, from duty on board the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Onondaga*.
Mate William G. Smith, from duty on board the *Vermont*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

PLACED ON LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

MAY 13.—Acting Masters F. M. Paine, Rowland B. Brown, William Hunson, Acting Ensigns George V. Mead and Joseph McDonald.
MAY 14.—Mate Lott Norton.

PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

MAY 16.—Mate Charles J. Murphy.

DISCHARGED.

MAY 14.—Acting Master S. K. Luce.
MAY 16.—Acting Master Charles U. Wells.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

MAY 14.—Mate Frank A. Haskell, of the *Polomac*.
MAY 15.—Acting Ensign George M. Smith, of the *Lenape*.
Mate Lemuel C. Cowan, of the *Accusancy*.
Mate Henry D. Oler, of the Naval Academy.
MAY 16.—Mate Edward Ryckman.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following Volunteer naval officers have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:
Acting Masters J. F. Alcorn and M. W. McIntee, from May 14th.
Acting Ensigns Henry Taylor, from May 12th; J. G. Koeber, H. E. Tinkham, from May 13th; J. S. Young, Daniel McKay, from May 14th; C. K. Waite, from May 15th, and R. C. J. Penelope, from May 17th.
Mates F. A. Dran, Franklin Grant, from May 13th, and John F. Hutchins, from May 17th.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Orran A. Rives, from May 18th.
Acting Assistant Paymaster T. F. Houghton, from October 20, 1865.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending May 18, 1867:
Leonard Paulding, commander, April 29th, U. S. steamer *Water*, at Panama.
Ezra Burton, marine, April 7th, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.
Charles Mack, landsman, April 10th, U. S. steamer *Mohicon*.
James P. Malone, marine, May 12th, Navy-yard, New York.

MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES, ETC., DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1867.

Captain Philip R. Fendall.—Detached from Gosport, Va., 9th inst., and under orders to the U. S. steamer *Guerriere*, at Boston, Mass., and as Fleet Captain of Marines of the South Atlantic Squadron.
Captain John Schermhorner.—Detached from Portsmouth, N. H., 22d inst., having been ordered to Mare Island, Cal.; upon arriving there, to report to the naval commandant of that station for duty in the North Pacific Squadron, and as Fleet Captain of Marines in said squadron.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Heywood.—Detached from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., 30th inst., and under orders to Boston, Mass., to report at that station by the 1st of June prox. for duty on board steamer *Franklin*, and as Fleet Captain of Marines of the European Squadron.
Captain R. W. Huntington.—Detached from Portsmouth, N. H., 8th inst., joined at Gosport, Va., for duty 16th inst.
First Lieutenant Lyman P. French.—Detached from Headquarters, Washington, 30th inst., and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.
Brevet Captain Charles F. Williams.—Detached from Headquarters, Washington, 30th inst., and ordered to report to the commandant of the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., for duty.
Second Lieutenant George C. Reid.—Detached from steamer *Monongahela* 10th inst., and ordered to report to Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Reported 12th inst., and detailed Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General Commandant, 20th.
Second Lieutenant E. Ridenhouse Miller.—Detached from Philadelphia, Pa., 9th inst., and ordered to the steamer *Monongahela*, now at Hampton Roads, Va.
Second Lieutenant Richard R. Neill.—Detached from Philadelphia, Pa., 11th inst., and ordered to Boston, Mass., for duty on board steamer *Guerriere*, now preparing for service at that station.
Second Lieutenant H. R. Bigelow.—Detached from receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to Boston, Mass., and to report by the 1st June prox. for duty on board the steamer *Franklin*.
Second Lieutenant Arthur L. Watson.—On leave of absence from Boston, Mass., since 24th inst. for fifteen days.
Second Lieutenant H. G. Coffin.—On the 24th inst. obtained leave of absence for thirty days, to commence on the 5th May, 1867.
Brevet Captain George G. Stoddard.—Died 20th April, 1867, at Boston, Mass., while in command of the guard of the receiving ship *Ohio*.

PROMOTED.

MAY 13.—Second Lieutenant William S. Mune, to First Lieutenant.

ARMY GAZETTE.

BREVETS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Brigadier-General Luther S. Trowbridge, late Colonel of the 10th Michigan Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 15, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Isaac S. Catlin, late Colonel of the 109th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General James J. Byrne, late Colonel of the 18th New York Cavalry, for gallantry at the battle of Moor's Plantation, 24th and 25th of May, and the battle of Yellow Bayou, 18th of May, 1864, and for meritorious conduct during the retreat of the Army of the Gulf from Alexandria to Simpsonton, La., to date from March 13, 1865.

John P. Mitchell, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, especially at the battles of Averboro' and Bentonville, N. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles J. Powers, late Colonel of the 10th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General Robert Avery, late Colonel of the 102d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

William H. Morris, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Brigadier-General William H. Ludlow, late Major and Adjutant of the 1st New York Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

James S. Wadsworth, late Brigadier-General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness, to date from May 6, 1864, when he was killed.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Edward F. Schneider, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Kansas Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Mark Flannigan, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 24th Michigan Volunteers, for meritorious conduct in the campaign of Gettysburg, and for services in that engagement, to date from March 13, 1865.

T. A. Ripley, late Colonel of the 14th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John Coughlin, late Colonel of the 10th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the field, to date from April 5, 1865.

A. W. Adams, late Colonel of the 1st New York Lincoln Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Thornton F. Brodhead, late Colonel of the 1st Michigan Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run (second), when he was mortally wounded, to date from August 20, 1862.

Brevet Brigadier-General A. A. Goodell, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 36th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in East Tennessee, to date from March 13, 1865.

G. W. Gallup, late Colonel of the 14th Kentucky Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

I. B. Cockerell, late Colonel of the 70th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

D. C. Thomas, late Colonel of the 93d Indiana Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

William B. Curtis, late Colonel of the 13th West Virginia Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Gregg, and for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel John S. Witcher, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d West Virginia Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the Shenandoah campaign of 1864, and in the final campaign around Richmond and Petersburg in the Spring of 1865, to date from March 13, 1865.

Milton Wells, late Colonel of the 15th West Virginia Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel Andrew J. Neff, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Indiana Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Ira C. Abbott, late Colonel of the 1st Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Sidney W. Park, late Colonel of the 2d New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Benjamin Parker, late Colonel of the 43d New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel T. Ellery Lord, late Major of the 5th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Colonel William Ervine, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th New York Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

William P. Jones, late Colonel and Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

H. N. Frisbee, late Colonel of the 92d U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Christopher J. Dickerson, late Colonel of the 6th Michigan Artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE COLONELS BY BREVET.

Charles B. Fox, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 55th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

A. A. Goodell, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 36th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the Vicksburg campaign, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis J. Lambert, late Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Chickamauga, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., to date from March 13, 1865.

John W. Holliday, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 15th West Virginia Volunteers, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

John S. Witcher, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d West Virginia Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the Shenandoah campaign of 1864, and in the final campaign around Richmond and Petersburg, Va., in the Spring of 1865, especially at the battle of Ford's Station, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Andrew J. Neff, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Indiana Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. K. Hogan, late Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 28, 1865.

N. L. Green, Jr., late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 173d New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

William Ervine, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th New York Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

F. C. Kane, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alonzo M. Keeler, late Major of the 22d Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Squire, Captain of the 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from July 23, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Duff, of the 2d Illinois Light Artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. D. Wickham, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse C. Dickey, Additional Paymaster of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Pay Department, to date from April 30, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Wiley, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the Subsistence Department during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Lawrence, Captain of the 2d U. S. Colored Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 25, 1865.

S. Colored Infantry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Luther Stephenson, Jr., of the 33d Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against Richmond, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Goodfellow, Major and Judge-Advocate U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Abbott, Major of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Anderson, Major and Aide-de-Camp, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Willard, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from June 3, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford C. Kellogg, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from June 3, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Thruston, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services generally during the war, and particularly for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Stone River, Tenn., and Chickamauga, Ga., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Alberger, Captain in the 19th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar E. Pratt, of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. A. Poll, Aide-de-Camp of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the repulse of the enemy at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865, and also in the attack on the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 25, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Fritz, of the 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Spotsylvania Court-house, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Mason, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for special gallantry at the charge on Keweenaw Mountain, on the 27th of June, 1864, and at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, on the 20th of July, 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Mathew McEwen, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert H. Bentley, of the 12th Ohio Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver W. Holmes, Jr., Captain of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Dunlap, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Marshall Brown, of the 32d Maine Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Miller, of the 65th Illinois Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Stewart, U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Carman, Major of the 1st West Virginia Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Haskell, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, for faithful services in the Subsistence Department, to date from November 26, 1866.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS BY BREVET.

Surgeon William Carroll, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services on Tybee Island during the prevalence of cholera at that place, to date from August 22, 1866.

Surgeon Michael T. Hogan, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Medical Department, to date from June 28, 1866.

Surgeon William R. De Witt, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Medical Department, to date from June 28, 1866.

Brevet Major W. C. Squire, Captain of the 7th Ohio Sharpshooters, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from July 23, 1866.

Brevet Major James Clark Stockton, Assistant Surgeon of the 36th U. S. Colored Troops, for faithful services in the Medical Department, to date from September 11, 1866.

Additional Paymaster S. A. Pearce, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services in the Pay Department, to date from September 20, 1866.

Surgeon Brower Gesner, of the 10th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Additional Paymaster Jesse C. Dickey, U. S. Volunteer, for faithful services in the Pay Department, to date from April 30, 1866.

Major Alfred Hodson, of the 2d Louisiana Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles T. Stanton, Captain of the 21st Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William F. Speer, Captain of the 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge-Advocate U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

Major H. L. Abbott, of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of the Wilderness, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major James H. Stevens, Captain of the 33d New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Robert B. Brown, Assistant Surgeon of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services at Galveston, Texas, during the prevalence of cholera at that place, to date from October 25, 1866.

Brevet Major John P. Willard, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from June 3, 1865.

Brevet Major Sanford C. Kellogg, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., to date from June 3, 1865.

Brevet Major George W. Howard, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field during the entire war of the Rebellion, and particularly during the Atlanta campaign, and also the Nashville campaign of 1864, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Andrew W. Wills, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for gallant conduct at the battles of Antietam, Md., and Nashville, Tenn., and for meritorious services throughout the war, to date from June 23, 1865.

Surgeon John A. Hayes, of the 11th New Hampshire Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Major Joseph I. Baker, of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, for gallant conduct in the field during the campaign of 1865, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William C. Alberger, Captain in the 19th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Md., to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major William Vincent Smith, Captain of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from October 27, 1865.

Brevet Major Harlan P. Spaulding, Captain of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Thomas McCarty, Captain of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Charles L. Rice, Captain of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major George R. Sherman, Captain of the 7th U. S. Colored Troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major Morris A. Church, Captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run (second), Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg, and storming of St. Mary's Heights, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet Major E. B. Kirk, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services in the Quartermaster's Department in the field and during the war, to date from August 19, 1864.

Brevet Major O. D. Kinsman, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.—When we hear of the many calls which are made upon the officers of the National Guard, on one pretext or another, we are not surprised that many officers refuse promotion to avoid the expense incident upon holding the higher positions in regiments or brigades. Of late, however, there has been somewhat of a lull in the testimonial business, which is frequently so active in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. We do not now refer to presentations made by members of companies to their commanding officers, but to presentations gotten up by persons not members of any military organization for the purpose of advancing their private interests under the guise of doing honor to some influential and worthy officer. It generally happens that the person to whom the presentation is to be made is in every way worthy of some acknowledgment on the part of the subscribers to the testimonial, although the manner in which the money is raised is decidedly objectionable. The latest affair of this kind is, like so many of its predecessors, being engineered by a person who has already succeeded in getting from the Legislature a very liberal appropriation for an enrolment which he made of the uniformed militia of the First division some time since. We understand that it is proposed to raise something like a thousand dollars by a tax of twenty-five dollars on each general and field officer in the division. The proposed recipient of this testimonial is one of the most prominent officers on the staff of Governor Fenton, who has always shown himself active and energetic in behalf of the interests of the National Guard, and who is doubtless not aware that his name is being used for the purpose of extorting money from his friends. It is about time that this sort of thing was stopped, if it has not been effectually killed. We know of no one who is silly enough to think that the giving or withholding of their subscription will have any undue effect one way or the other upon the officer in question, and yet the money is frequently forthcoming, although from most unwilling givers. The idea seems to prevail that the getter up of the testimonial is a very decided power behind the throne, and is therefore very powerful for bad to those who will not disburse at his beck. We beg of our readers to banish all such thoughts at once, for we can assure them that whatever power he may have had in times past, he has none now, and that the present staff of the Governor are influenced by what they consider the best interests of the National Guard, and that they are not swayed by the opinions of any ward politician whatever.

However, if officers feel themselves forced to subscribe, we recommend them to compromise with the person having the matter in charge, so that they will only be compelled to pay the percentage which the getter-up of the testimonial expects to make out of the transaction.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding this brigade, has issued the following order: The regiments comprising this brigade will assemble, in full uniform, for exercise in brigade evolutions, review and inspection, on Wednesday the 29th inst. Brigade line will be formed on Fifth avenue, right resting on Fourteenth street, at 2 o'clock P. M. Commandants of regiments will report the arrival of their commands to the Assistant Adjutant-General upon the ground at 1½ o'clock. Any failure to comply with the above will be considered as disobedience of orders. Commandants of regiments will consider and treat any failure of any portions of their commands to comply exactly with such orders as they may issue for the prompt assembling of their regiments as direct disobedience of orders. The above having reference to promptitude will be considered as standing orders in this command. The First division parade ground, Tompkins Square, will be made use of should no more extended ground be obtained upon New York Island. The use of the open ground at East New York is attended with such manifest disadvantages that, in the opinion, formed from experience, of the commanding general, brigade drills had better be dispensed with than make use of that locality. With every disposition on the part of officers and men to observe and maintain decorum, an expedition to East New York, even though no actual breach of discipline takes place, has so many demoralizing elements connected with it, that any improvement of a military character which can be attained in the brief time permitted for instruction does not compensate; and while the commanding general most earnestly desires that his command should have every opportunity for attaining that degree of proficiency in evolutions of the line, which some of the regiments have attained in battalion movements, nevertheless his solicitude for the general military proficiency of his command prohibits his ordering any more drills at East New York. Officers of the brigade staff will report (mounted and in full uniform) to Major Francis C. Brown, Chief of Staff, at the quarters of the Commanding General, at 1 o'clock P. M. The following appointments on the brigade staff are announced: Major Francis C. Brown, Assistant Adjutant-General; and Chief of Staff—original vacancy; Major Ed. S. Benwick, Engineer—vice Terry, time expired; Captain Charles D. Walker, Captain of Ordnance—original vacancy; Major Charles H. Tomes, additional Aide-de-camp, by assignment from General Headquarters, Albany; Captain Charles S. Kingsley, Commissary of Subsistence—original vacancy; Captain A. K. Laing, Paymaster (under the old law).

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—LEFT WING.—The left wing of this regiment, consisting of Companies B, A, G and K, paraded on Friday evening, the 17th inst. As the parade on the part of some of the companies was voluntary, the battalion did not turn out its full number. Captain Cox, of Company B, was in command, assisted by Sergeant-Major Patrick, who acted as Adjutant. The battalion was formed in six companies of twelve files front. In the formation of the line, the Adjutant hurried matters a little too much, and in the opening of the ranks gave his orders too quickly and abruptly. This fault can, however, be readily overlooked when it is taken into consideration that this was his first appearance in the role of Adjutant. The command after being turned over to the Acting Major in due form, was broken into column and took up its line of march, headed by Drum-Major Hill with his corps of eighteen drummers. The line of march was through Thirty-fourth street, Fifth avenue, Eighth street, Broadway, Sixteenth street, Fifth avenue, Thirty-third street and Broadway, to the regimental armory. The battalion looked well, marched well and the parade was a success. The companies were commanded by Captains Fullayer, Paschal and Galpin and Lieutenant Carmichael.

NINTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will assemble for parade at the armory, in full uniform, (white gloves) Monday, May 27th, to celebrate the sixth anniversary of its departure for Washington, to take part in defending the nation's honor during the late Rebellion. Roll call of companies, 2 o'clock P. M. Line will be formed in Twenty-sixth street, right resting on Broadway. After the ceremony of dress parade the regiment will proceed to the City Hall, where a stand of

colors will be presented by the city authorities, and the command reviewed by his honor the Mayor, and the Common Council.

Colonel Wilcox "expects every member of the regiment, not on furlough or sick leave, to report for duty. The occasion will revive grateful memories of veterans and comrades fallen, whose heroic deeds have gained for the Ninth its glorious record; while the generous evidences of both State and city in recognizing your honorable service in the United States Army, will, he is sure, inspire you to a continuance of soldierly conduct, which at all times invests the citizen soldier with the respect and confidence of the people. The anniversary reception will be held in the evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Members in the uniform of the Ninth will be admitted with ladies; a limited number of tickets will be issued for the admission of friends."

Quartermaster Abner Meller, Jr., of this regiment, has been promoted to be Captain and Commissary on the staff of Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, commanding Third brigade.

DRILL OF ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—A drill of this regiment took place on Friday afternoon, the 17th inst., at Tompkins square. Lieutenant-Colonel Lux was in command, Major Unbekant and Adjutant Hausmann being also present. The regiment paraded ten companies of eighteen files each, and was in fatigue uniform. After the line was formed, and the field music began to beat down the line, several of the companies were not at parade rest, and quite a number of the men in the rear rank were faced to the rear, talking and laughing with their friends. This showed a sad lack of discipline on the part of the men, as well as of neglect of duty upon the part of the subalterns and sergeants. We happened to meet among those who witnessed the drill a friend who knew nothing of the Eleventh except what he saw on last Friday, and on our asking his opinion of the regiment, he said, "When they first came on the ground the men appeared so inattentive that I thought the regiment a poor one, but now that it has commenced to manoeuvre I see that it is really a fine body of men, and they appear to understand what they are about." We have given the opinion of our friend because we desire to let the regiment know how they impress an unprejudiced observer. We have too often spoken in praise of this regiment to leave any doubt of our opinion of it, as it generally does, but our friend certainly showed some discrimination in his remarks, for we noticed more carelessness and inattention among the men than we have seen in the Eleventh for many a long day. In some cases there was lack of discipline, too, for at one of the rests, when the officers were called to the front and centre, we noticed a man in the ninth company deliberately squib off his piece twice, and this too in plain sight of one of the lieutenants of the company. Again, we noticed that several of the sergeants ordered arms without a command when the company stood at a shoulder, and that the men in the rear rank did not stand at all steady. Company officers must see to it that these things are corrected. We know of no steadier regiment than the Eleventh when it parades on Washington's birthday; how is it, then, that it was so unsteady at the drill last week. In other respects than those to which we have alluded, the drill was a very creditable one, and we feel persuaded that the officers of the regiment will speedily correct this lack of steadiness. The Adjutant and Sergeant-Major in posting their guides assured them in their positions with their hands instead of indicating them by word of mouth. The Sergeant-Major used his sword frequently as a walking-stick. However, the Eleventh is a good regiment, but the officers must be a little more careful in looking after their men while drilling.

GUARD DUTY.—We notice that whenever a drill is held at Tompkins square an extra number of policemen are detailed to keep the children and spectators back. Sometimes as high as eighty men have to be detailed for this duty. As a general thing the regiments of the National Guard are not well posted in the proper manner of doing guard duty, and it would therefore be better if a guard of forty or fifty men were detailed for this purpose whenever a regiment drills in this square. This guard should be placed under the charge of a commissioned officer, who should have entire charge of admitting persons within the chain of sentinels, which should only be done at one point in the line. The sentinels should be regularly posted, and any one who neglects his duty should be tried by a regimental court-martial, and fined. We want to make soldiers of the members of the National Guard, and the proper way to do it is to instruct them in all that appertains to a soldier's duty. The arrangement we suggest would be quite a relief to the members of the police, as well as of advantage to the members of the various regiments. The marching post would tend to set the men up, and this is what is very much needed.

THIRD REGIMENT.—In compliance with Brigade Orders No. 4, this regiment will parade, fully armed and equipped (with one day's rations), for practice in evolutions of the line, school of the brigade, review and inspection, on the 27th inst. Line will be formed in Union Square, right on Broadway, at 8½ o'clock A. M. His Honor Mayor Hoffman will present the regiment with a stand of colors, in behalf of the city authorities, at the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M. Every member is expected to be present on this occasion. Quartermaster Hendricks will make requisition on the Commissary General of Ordnance for 3,000 blank cartridges and percussion caps, and have them ready for distribution on Union Square at the formation of the regiment. The following regimental appointments are announced: William A. Wallace, Adjutant, vice Heyzer, promoted; James A. Baker, Commissary of Subsistence, original vacancy; Edward J. Corbett, Sergeant Major, vice Wallace, promoted; Thomas F. Corbett, Commissary Sergeant, vice Smith, promoted; Francis McDonald, Color Bearer, vice O'Neil, removed. Captain D. J. Beattie's term of suspension having expired, he has been directed to resume command of his company, and report to these headquarters.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—A drill of the right wing of this regiment, comprising Companies A, C, E, F and H, took place at Tompkins square on Monday evening, the 20th inst. Lieutenant-Colonel Allen was in command, assisted by Adjutant Allen. The regiment was divided into six commands of eight files each. The children, who flocked in crowds to witness the drill, made such a hubbub as to interfere very materially with the hearing of the commands. We hope if this wing drills again Lieutenant-Colonel Allen will detail a guard to keep the people back, and will clear the square if the children are as noisy and boisterous as they were on last Monday.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Pursuant to General Orders No. 4, from headquarters of the Second brigade, this regiment will parade, in full uniform, with epaulettes, armed and equipped, for practice in evolutions of the line and review, on Monday, May 27, 1867, at the drill grounds at East New York. Each member will provide himself with one day's ration. Line to be formed at 9½ o'clock A. M. in Hester street, right on Mulberry street. Colors to be received on the ground. The engineers are ordered for guard duty during the whole day. Sergeant Drainspacher will report to the Adjutant, and also to First Lieutenant John Kimmel, who is hereby appointed officer of the day,

half an hour before the time of regimental formation. Lieutenant Kimmel will report to Major Frolich, Assistant Adjutant-General, and to the field officer of the day, Lieutenant-Colonel Ernst Bernst, at East New York. Quartermaster Ed. S. Brehm will make requisition on the Commissary-General for ten rounds of ammunition, inclusive percussion caps, each for six hundred men. He also will make arrangements with the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company for transportation and with the several captains for collection of the fare of the same. No discharge of muskets will be allowed after cease firing. Muskets will be inspected before and after the firing. Company officers will be held responsible for carrying out this order.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—In accordance with General Orders No. 4 from Brigade Headquarters, this regiment will assemble in full uniform, for exercise in brigade evolutions, review and inspection, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. The field and staff (mounted) will report to the Colonel, at the Armory, at 12½ P. M. Commandants of Companies will form their commands at 12½ P. M., at the Armory. First sergeants' call will be beaten at 12½ P. M. Regimental line will be formed in Great Jones street, right resting on Broadway, at 1 P. M. The Colonel commanding desires and expects strict punctuality in complying with this order, and any failure therein will be considered and treated as direct disobedience of orders.

In accordance with Special Orders No. 13 from Brigade Headquarters, a Regimental Court-Martial, to consist of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert W. Leonard, 14, pursuant to sections 205 and 206 Militia Laws, State of New York, ordered to convene at these Headquarters, on Thursday, the 6th of June, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all offences, delinquencies and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of this regiment which have not yet been tried.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Scott on the 18th inst. issued General Orders No. 6 assuming command of this regiment, which is as follows: In the absence of Colonel William S. Carr, on furlough, the undersigned assumes command. Headquarters will remain at No. 137 Centre street, where all communications should be addressed. The following order from brigade headquarters is promulgated:

A regimental Court-martial for the Eighth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. is hereby appointed to convene at the armory of said regiment, corner of Grand and Centre streets, in the City of New York, on Monday, June 10, 1867, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of said regiment. Captain J. Appleton, of said regiment, is hereby detailed as President of said Court-martial.

Lieutenant Edward Barker, Company F, is detailed as Clerk of said Court, and will report to Captain Appleton for instructions.

Elections.—Henry Miller, First Lieutenant Company B, vice Hermance, resigned, rank April 11, 1867; Howard D. Lediard, Second Lieutenant Company B, vice Miller, promoted, rank April 11, 1867; Clark Braden, First Lieutenant Co. G, vice Turnbull, resigned, rank April 12, 1867; William H. Morrison, Second Lieutenant Co. G, vice Braden, promoted, rank April 12, 1867. Appointment—Josephus B. Hills, Co. G, Hospital Steward.

ELECTION IN THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.—At an election held on the 18th inst. Adjutant Henry B. Smith was unanimously elected Captain of Company D, of this regiment. Captain Smith was in the Volunteer service during the war. He joined the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery as a Second Lieutenant in 1861, and was promoted to be First Lieutenant the next year; he was also for a long time Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Middle Department. Captain Smith has been brevetted Major of U. S. Volunteers for services rendered during the war. He was appointed Adjutant of the Twelfth regiment, February 23, 1867. The Captain bears a very good reputation as an officer, and we congratulate Company D on the selection.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. M. Dusenberry, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: In compliance with General Orders No. 7, from brigade headquarters, this command will parade, fully uniformed and equipped, on Wednesday, June 5th, at Tompkins square. Line will be formed at 12½ P. M. at the armory; Company roll calls at 12½ precisely. The field and staff will parade mounted. The non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes before formation. Ordnance Sergeant Daniel Edwards will see that each member is supplied with twenty-five rounds of percussion caps before leaving the armory. The following extract from Brigade Special Orders No. 13, dated April 16, 1867, is hereby promulgated:

The following-named persons, having been legally transferred from Company F, Thirty-seventh regiment N. G. to Company C, of the same regiment, on the 30th day of October, 1866, they cease to be members of Company F from that date, and can not be held to duty in said Company F, nor be liable to dues, fines, or penalties therein: Privates Thomas C. Marcellin, Edward S. Baker, Jr., Walter Able, Peter B. Conklin, Jos. Howard, Peter Virtue, Seth M. Corwin, Wm. R. Evans, Geo. McDougal.

PRESENTATION IN THE THIRTEENTH.—On Friday evening, the 10th inst., Company I, of the Thirteenth regiment, assembled for drill at the regimental armory, corner of Cranberry and Henry streets, Brooklyn. At the conclusion of the drill Major Frederick A. Mason, the former commandant of this company, was presented with an elegant saddle and horse equipments as a token of the regard felt for him by the members of his former command. The presentation was made by Lieutenant Clarence Stanley, on behalf of the company, in a short but appropriate speech, to which Major Mason responded in a feeling manner. The Major was a great favorite with the members of his company, who appeared to be delighted at being able to give him a substantial indication of their regard and esteem.

SOLDIERS' MESSENGER CORPS.—The corporators named in chapter 382 of the laws of 1867, entitled an Act to incorporate the Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company, met at the Astor House on Saturday, and organized under their charter by the selection of the following-named officers for the ensuing year: President, General Alexander Shaler; Vice-President, General Henry A. Barnum; Treasurer, Colonel J. Henry Libenau; Secretary, General Patrick H. Jones.

Directors, General Joseph E. Hamblin, General George S. Batcheller, General Charles W. Darling, General Campbell H. Young, Colonel Ephraim A. Luding.

It is the intention of the company to open books for subscription to their capital stock of the concern, and to commence operations under their charter at once.

FLORAL CONCERT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The floral concert of the Twenty-second regiment given for the benefit of their armory took place on Wednesday evening as announced, and was, in spite of the weather, a distinguished success. In addition to the usual attractions of the fine armory of this regiment, the large drill room was, on this occasion, profusely ornamented; festoons of flowers falling in graceful curves from the pillars surrounding the central stand, upon which were placed in large baskets the bouquets subse-

quently distributed to the ladies present, the walls being adorned with pictures, flags and drapery, and the whole effect being eminently pleasing. The regiment paraded in their new full dress uniform to receive a stand of colors from the State, which were presented by General Aspinwall, General Palmer having been called from the city. The line was formed of nine companies, numbering in all about 300 muskets; many of the men, however, were unable to procure their dress hats in time to turn out. The appearance of the regiment was very good, the men standing staidly in the ranks than has hitherto been their custom.

At the close of General Aspinwall's speech, which was rendered almost inaudible by the rain on the roof, Colonel Post responded in a brief manner. The regiment was then dismissed with the usual ceremony of dress parade, except that the crowd on the right prevented the band from beating off.

The concert was attended by a large and fashionable audience, among whom were many prominent naval military gentlemen. The dampness of the weather, however, did not affect the spirit of the audience, and the Twenty-second is again entitled to the credit of having given a very successful entertainment.

SWORD EXERCISE.—Captain O'Rourke having published elsewhere the letter, the receipt of which we acknowledged last week, we shall not print it as we had intended. We see no reason for staking any amount of money on the trial of skill we proposed, as it is for the purpose of informing the members of the National Guard as to the respective merits of two instructors. We are authorized by Captain De Rue to state that he is willing to try his skill as a swordsman with Captain O'Rourke, with the foils and iron broadswords usually used in the schools. Captain De Rue proposes that they shall first make three assaults upon each other with foils, three with iron broadswords and three with broadsword against bayonet, and vice versa, but objects to wooden swords as not being the weapon of a fencer or swordsman.

The members of the National Guard generally would like to see this contest come off, and we think Captains De Rue and O'Rourke owe it to the officers of the division as well as themselves to come to some understanding on this subject. Does Captain O'Rourke object to fencing with the small sword and broadsword as proposed?

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—This brigade will assemble at the new parade ground, corner of Franklin avenue and the Coney Island plank road, in the town of Flatbush, on the 4th day of next June. The brigade line will be formed at 2 o'clock P. M. The parade will be dismissed at 5 o'clock P. M. The sale of all spirituous liquors within one mile of the parade ground will be strictly prohibited on the 4th proximo.

FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—This command will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., for instruction. This regiment will parade on the 4th prox., in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters. Roll call of companies at 9 o'clock A. M. Privates George Benson, J. D. Mayton, H. Nelson Smith, of Company B, have been expelled from their company for gross neglect of duty.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Quartermaster-Sergeant Hill, of this regiment, died on the 18th inst., after a brief illness. His funeral was attended, on last Monday, by Company E, Captain McAfee.

Major Andrus B. Howe has been detailed to hold a regimental court-martial for the trial of delinquents in this regiment. The court will convene on the 10th proximo.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—An election for Lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, will be held at Ittner's Hotel on the 27th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Knebel.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Major Swift has been appointed "field officer of the day," for the 28th inst. Forty men of the squadron of Washington Greys will be detailed, with four commissioned officers, for a provost guard. Captain William F. Moller is commissioned Aide-de-Camp, and Captain Frederick S. Heiser Brigade Quartermaster.

COMPANY F, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Lieutenant Charles D. Walker, of this company, has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Captain on the staff of Brigadier-General Aspinwall. At an election held on the 6th inst., the following corporals were elected, viz: P. E. De Mille, vice A. Burrill, promoted, and W. E. Brill, vice W. H. Ross, resigned.

THE MAJORITY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The resignation of Major Joseph Young having created a vacancy in the field of this regiment, the partisans of the various candidates for the position are actively canvassing their claims. It is quite certain that Captain Geo. Wm. Smith, of the eighth company, would receive an almost unanimous vote if he would accept the position. It will be remembered that Captain Smith was appointed Engineer of the First division with the rank of colonel, but declined to accept. We understand that Captain Smith has positively declined to become a candidate, and we are sorry to hear it. Among the names mentioned in this connection are those of Captain O. V. Ryder, of the fifth company, Captain Geo. Moore Smith, of the seventh, and Captain Wm. H. Kip, of the fourth. The election has been ordered for the 28th inst. Meanwhile we await further developments.

A JUST COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—Will you, through the columns of your valuable JOURNAL, be kind enough to give your opinion as to the justice of the following: A private in one of our city regiments is court-martialed for absence from battalion drill. He is notified to appear and give reasons, if he has any, for his absence, or pay the fine, whatever it may be, in the event of his having no excuse. On the same evening specified in his notice, a battalion drill is ordered, company roll call at 7:30 P. M. He repairs to the armory and presents himself before the court to pay his fine, having no excuse for delinquency, but on giving his name to the president he is told that the returns of his company have not been received from the marshal, who is late, he having been collecting fines, etc., from delinquents (this private not among the number, however). The court is expecting the arrival of the marshal and the private is ordered to "fall in," the "assembly" having been beaten. He goes to his company with the expectation of being notified to appear at an extra session of the court, for the settlement of those cases that were prevented from trial on that evening by battalion drill. Some few days after, instead of receiving a notice, he is waited upon by a marshal, who presents a claim comprising the regimental fine and his fee, amounting in all to \$5 00, placed in his hands by the regiment for collection. Now, I appeal to you, as the only reliable authority in such cases, to state in your paper, at your earliest convenience, whether or not the private (who is a prompt soldier and attends well to his duties) should be obliged to suffer the disgrace of having a marshal wait on him through the apparent oversight of the court. Also be kind enough to state if he should be compelled to pay a marshal's fee for collecting a fine that he has appeared before the court to pay. The nature of this case is so peculiar that your judgment will be satisfactory not only to one who feels himself aggrieved, but officers and men of the Militia of our State and city.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1867.

Our correspondent has most certainly been unjustly dealt with, and should appeal from the decision of the court.—(Ed.)

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.—The following changes are announced in this regiment:

Captain William M. Mead, Company A, resignation accepted, on account of expiration of term of service. Captain William E. Cuff, late of Company K, to command Company A, vice Mead, resigned. Charles O. Graves, to be Captain of Company L, vice Woodward, deceased. Henry A. Lee, to be First Lieutenant of Company A, vice Cleveland, resigned. Henry Davis, Jr., to be Right General Guide, vice Condit, promoted. Lucius H. Conklin, to be Left General Guide.

FORM OF REVIEW OF FIRST DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.
NEW YORK, May 22, 1867.

General Orders No. 4.

I. The following form of a brigade review will hereafter be observed in this command whenever the parade ground will not admit of the formation of deployed lines.

II. The brigade will be formed in line of battalion columns by divisions right in front, or double column at full or half distance, at shouldered arms, with thirty paces intervals between battalions.

III. Colonels will be posted ten paces in front of the centre of their respective columns; Lieutenant-colonels, majors, adjutants, and sergeant-majors on the left of their respective columns, as prescribed by infantry tactics; non-commissioned staff officers five paces in rear of the closers of the rear division; staff officers, according to rank from right to left, five paces in rear of non-commissioned staff.

IV. Bands will be posted on the right in a line with the first division; the left of them four paces from the right flank of the column. The field music in rear of the bands.

V. The brigade commander will be posted twenty paces in front of the line of colonels, opposite the centre of his brigade. His staff in one rank in rear; his flag and orderlies, if any, immediately in rear of staff.

VI. A camp color will be stationed to mark the position of the reviewing officer at a hundred paces in front of centre.

VII. When the reviewing officer takes his position, the Brigadier-General will command: "Prepare for review." The Brigadier-General then commands, "March," repeated by the colonels. The colonels seeing the ranks aligned command, "Front." At the command "March," the company officers will take post four paces in front of their companies. The color bearer will march four paces in front of the centre of the first division; the color corporal replaces the color bearer. The Brigadier-General will then command, "Present arms." Commanding officers will immediately face to the front and salute. The reviewing officer will then ride to within twenty paces of the brigade commander and acknowledge the salute.

VIII. The reviewing officer having acknowledged the salute, the Brigadier-General will command "Shoulder—arms." The reviewing officer, joined by his staff, goes to the right of the line and passes along the front around the left and along the rear. While the reviewing officer is passing along the line, the band on the right only will play, and when he turns off to take his position at the camp color, the music will cease and the Brigadier-General will command: 1. "Close order—march;" 2. "Columns close in mass—march." These commands will be repeated by the colonels.

IX. The line will then be broken into column by battalion in mass, right in front. The Brigadier-General will then command: 1. "Right shoulder shift—arms." 2. "Pass in review, guide right." 3. "By the head of column take wheeling distance." In passing in review, the position of the different officers and non-commissioned staff will be the same as described in General Regulation, except that the Brigadier-General will ride six paces in front of the centre of his staff, and his brigade flag and orderlies, if any, six paces in rear of his staff.

X. When the line is played into column the staff will keep well closed up to the rear division of their respective regiments; and the bands and field music will face to the left with their battalions, and march ten or twelve paces before wheeling by file to the right into the general column.

XI. In passing in review, the music of each regiment will wheel out of the column in front of the reviewing officer, and will re-enter it in rear of his regiment as soon as the regiment has passed. Each colonel will command "Shoulder—arms," when within forty paces of the reviewing officer.

XII. In this form of review, all mounted officers will remain mounted. The troops will march past the reviewing officer in quick time only—all officers saluting. Each regiment, after passing the reviewing officer, will be closed in mass on its leading division without halting, by the commands of its colonel, and halted opposite the position it occupied in the line. The line will then be re-formed, and half or full distance taken on the first divisions, by command of the Brigadier-General, and the review will terminate by the ranks being opened, arms presented, etc., as previously described.

XIII. If the formation be a simple column of divisions, and it be the wish to pass in review by company, the Brigadier-General, after breaking from line into column, will command: 1. "Right shoulder shift—arms." 2. "Pass in review, guide right." 3. "By the head of column, by company, take wheeling distance." The first company will move forward at once; the second company will oblique to the right as soon as it is disengaged from the first, and forward when it covers the first; the third moves forward when it has its proper distance from the second, and so on to the rear of the column. After passing in review the divisions will be re-formed, and the battalion closed in mass as before described.

By command of Major-General Alexander Shaler,
JOSEPH E. HAMBLEN, Colonel and Brevet
Major-General, Division Inspector.

Official: JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Major and A. D. C.

PROVIDENCE MARINE ARTILLERY.—The following is a list of the officers of the Providence Marine Artillery for the ensuing year:

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brigadier-General Joseph P. Balch, vice G. H. Smith, declined; First Major, Major-General Charles T. Robbins, vice G. H. Hagan; Second Major, Colonel William H. Reynolds, vice G. W. Paton; Captain, Quartermaster-General Lyman B. Fries, vice Daniel S. Brown; First Lieutenant, Major William W. Pearce, vice O. A. Cary; Second Lieutenant, Major Gilbert H. Hagan, vice G. B. Peck, Jr.; Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Smith; Paymaster, Colonel Henry Lippitt; Assistant Paymaster, Captain Joseph H. Bourn; Commissary, Colonel Amasa Sprague; Surgeon, Dr. Robert Millar; Treasurer, Theodore P. Bogert, Jr.; Clerk, Charles F. Wilcox; Sergeants, First, Lieutenant George B. Peck, Jr.; Second, Brevet Brigadier-General John G. Hazard; Third, Captain Frank A. Rhodes; Fourth, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Gallup; Fifth, Captain Jeffery Hazard; Sixth, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Albert Munroe; Seventh, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank G. Allen; Artillery, James B. Peck; Farrier, George M. Grant; Saddler, William Eldred.

RECEPTION OF THE BOSTON FUSILIERS.—The arrangements for the reception of this company by Companies B and H, of the Seventy-first regiment, on the 18th, 19th and 20th of June prox., are progressing, although not as yet fully completed. Efforts have been made to obtain the Academy of Music for a grand promenade concert to be given in honor of the Fusiliers, but as the "Japanes" are likely to have possession of that building for some time to come, it is uncertain whether it can be obtained. Among the excursions proposed is one to West Point, but we will say more in regard to this reception when the arrangements are fully determined on.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.—Colonel B. F. Peck Jr., has issued from his Headquarters in Lynn General Orders No. 5 to his command, dated May 1, in relation to his late inspections. The order reads as follows:

The Colonel commanding desires hereby to express his gratification at the appearance of the several companies of this regiment during the inspections just passed. Although the average attendance was not so great as was expected, being lessened, probably, by the stormy evenings on which the inspections of four of the companies were held, and many of the men of those companies being reported as living at a great distance from the armories, yet the interest manifested by the present was highly pleasing to the officers who witnessed the inspections.

The muskets generally were in excellent condition, only twenty-seven being found dirty and two out of repair. These not clean were found in the two companies in which every man is responsible for the cleanliness of his own musket. It is therefore recommended that each company sustain an armorer, who shall see that all arms and equipments are at all times in proper condition.

The marching was very good; but only three companies omitted the stamp in the march to the right about. It was also noticed that in several companies the old manner of stamping with the left foot and taking the first full step with the right, at the command forward march, was indulged in. Too much care cannot be taken to avoid the above errors; for, beside making a good deal of noise in the ar-

mories, it interferes with those who desire to take the full step, and gives the regiment or company an awkward appearance. Again, in wheeling on the march, it was noticed that a few of the pivot men took the backward step instead of the nine-inch step prescribed. With the exception of the errors noticed above, the marching was even better than was expected, and much praise is due to those companies which executed the movement on the right by file into line, for the excellent manner in which it was done, especially the turn to the right.

In the manual of arms the men show that they have not attended the drills for nothing, a very great improvement in this drill being noticed since the annual encampment in September last.

In order that there may be more uniformity in the drill of the regiment, until otherwise ordered, Casey's Tactics will be followed, except the sections relating to the stacking and taking of arms, which will be done as laid down in the "Manual of arms arranged for the U. S. Zouave Cadets by Colonel E. E. Ellsworth," Nos. 93 and 94; No. 94 being changed into one time two motions, so that at the first motion number one will seize his own piece, and that of number two, rear rank, while number two front rank (after passing number one rear rank his piece) seizes his own piece with his right hand and assists in breaking the stack, and all take the position of first motion of order arms; second motion—same as second motion of order arms.

The company books are well kept (in only one instance is it otherwise), but in a variety of ways. More uniformity in the methods of keeping them will improve their appearance. While a majority of the officers appear to be greatly interested in their duties, a few seem to want that feeling which is so essential to the development of that regimental pride so necessary to the good discipline of a regiment, and which would give commanders at all times the hearty co-operation of their officers.

In issuing this order for the information of all concerned, the Colonel thanks the members of the regiment for their promptness and attention on the evenings of inspection, and assures them that it requires only a continuance of that spirit of promptness and attention to enable the regiment to maintain the high reputation it now enjoys.

Special Orders No. 3, from the headquarters of this regiment, discharges Privates W. H. Cook, Horace B. Gardner, G. H. Glover, Benjamin S. Grash, G. A. Lawson, G. B. Rowell, J. F. Smith, H. B. Smith, A. F. Snow and A. F. Wallis from Company H, of Salem, for neglect of duty. This company was, when attached to this regiment in May, 1866, commanded by General A. F. Devereux, Colonel of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and at the annual encampment in September had only twenty-six men present, commanded by a sergeant.

Soon after the encampment General Devereux resigned, and Captain George D. Putnam was elected in his place. The company has improved greatly under Captain Putnam's administration, and there is no reason why it should not become one of the best companies in the regiment.

Captain J. H. Glidden and First Lieutenant James Leonard, of Company K, Salem, have been honorably discharged at their own request, and an election has been ordered to fill vacancies on May 22d.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY, BOSTON.—The following is a description of the new Armory of this Battery:

It is located near Harrison Avenue, extending through from Wareham to Plympton streets, with an entrance for carriages on the latter street. The building is of brick, one story and a half in height, of a plain style of architecture, with granite finish, and will cost when completed about \$30,000. It is substantially built and conveniently arranged, and will be a useful addition to the public buildings of the city, as well as a great convenience to those who are to occupy it. The ground dimensions are 180 feet in length and about 50 feet in width. Entering from Plympton street, the first division of the lower story is an assembly room, 48 feet wide and 30 feet long, finished with chestnut in its natural color, and handsomely moulded, and containing all necessary conveniences. From this room an entrance of the same width as the outer entrance on Plympton street—10 feet wide and 8 feet high—leads to the large armory drill room, 125 feet long and 48 feet wide. On one side of this entrance are the ward closets and washstands, and upon the other, beneath the stairway leading to the attic, a room for coal, wood, etc. The floor of both rooms is built of strong plank so that artillery carriages can be drawn in and out through the Plympton and Wareham street entrances. On either side of the drill room are constructed nine harness racks of a new pattern, arranged so that they can be slid up and down at the convenience of the company. A rack is constructed upon each brick pier between the windows, and will hold four harnesses. At the end of the drill room on Wareham street, is a stand upon which the carriages can be run for washing; the floor being open underneath, the water falls into the drain and is carried away. The end facing Wareham street has also two entrances of the same size as the one upon Plympton street. The attic contains a large room for the use of the Quartermaster, and separate rooms for officers, and the company's uniforms, and dressing rooms, closets, etc., all conveniently fitted up. The attic also contains a large hall, 60 feet in length and 30 feet in width, which will serve finely as a banquet hall, if an occasion demands. The whole building is suitably fitted up for lighting with gas, and good arrangements for heating, and has also an ample supply of windows both in the walls and roof.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NATIONAL GUARD.—The uniform of the Ninth regiment National Guard is and has been since their return from the war a dark blue jacket and pants with red trimmings.

ADJUTANT.—The regulations of the U. S. Army, as well as the State of New York, prescribe that after the music has beaten off the Adjutant shall come two paces to the front. We are inclined to think that four paces—as at West Point—are better, so that the Adjutant may have a better opportunity of looking down the entire line.

NATIONAL GUARD.—Paragraph 316 of the Code (N. G.) provides that

Any person belonging to the military forces of this State, going to or returning from any parade, encampment, drill or meeting which he may be required by law to attend, shall, together with his conveyance and the military property of the State, be allowed to pass free through all toll gates, over toll bridges and ferries.

SERGEANT.—You are right: There is no such position in the Regular Army as Captain and Instructor of Sword Exercise. Captain De Rue was a captain in the Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry, and served on the staff of Major-General Steele. He resigned his commission. We do not know whether Captain O'Rourke has ever been in the Volunteer service or not.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 21, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending May 19, 1867:

FIFTH DIVISION.

Colonel Paul T. Jones, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, May 10th. Colonel Alfred Neale, Inspector-General, May 10th. Colonel James E. Curtis, Engineer, May 10th. Colonel John W. Young, Judge-Advocate, May 10th. Colonel Robert Loughran, Surgeon, May 10th. Lieutenant-Colonel Addison J. Clements, Ordnance Officer, May 10th.

Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Broadhead, Quartermaster, May 10th. Lieutenant-Colonel B. Gage Berry, Commissary of Subsistence, May 10th. Major Matthew T. Trumbour, Aide-de-camp, May 10th. Major Arthur W. Thomas, Aide-de-camp, May 10th.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Major Edward Gilon, Brigade Inspector, April 20th.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Major John Martin Charles Frolick, Assistant Adjutant-General, May 2d. Major John A. Godfrey, Brigade Inspector, May 10th.

Captain Stephen D. O'Keefe, Ordnance Officer, May 10th. Captain Louis F. Granger, Commissary of Subsistence, May 10th. First Lieutenant Charles H. Heyser, Aide-de-camp.

SEVENTH BRIGADE.

Captain Charles O. LeCount, Commissary of Subsistence, May 14th.

TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE.

Major Theron E. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant General, May 1st. Captain Gilbert H. Reynolds, Ordnance Officer, May 1st. Captain William H. Ward, Commissary of Subsistence, May 1st. First Lieutenant Whitney Williams, Aide-de-camp, May 1st.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William A. Wallace, Adjutant, May 10th, vice Charles H. Heyser, promoted. First Lieutenant James A. Baker, Commissary of Subsistence, May 12th.

NINTH BRIGADE.

Original Staff Appointments from May 9th:

Charles E. Davis, Inspector.

James McKown, Engineer.

John M. Bailey, Judge Advocate.

W. D. Woodhall, Ordnance Officer.

George H. Treadwell, Quartermaster.

John L. Staats, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence.

Archibald Winnie, Aide-de-camp.

David A. Teller, Aide-de-camp.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Robert W. Leonard, Major, April 18th, vice Ferguson, resigned. Frederick Roosevelt, Second Lieutenant, April 24th, vice Biesel, resigned. William G. Davies, Adjutant, April 29th, vice Leonard, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Philip F. Smith, First Lieutenant, April 17th, vice Marquardt, promoted.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Max Zenn, Captain, May 7th, vice Bandman, resigned. Abraham Shenfeld, First Lieutenant, May 7th, vice Zenn, promoted.

Harris S. Katzenberg, Second Lieutenant, vice Stackelberg, resigned. Maurice Col n, First Lieutenant, April 16th, vice Lyons, resigned. Charles H. Raynor, Second Lieutenant, April 16th, vice Simon, resigned.

Peter Dimler, Second Lieutenant, May 13th, vice Schler, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Dore, First Lieutenant, May 1st, vice Smith, resigned. Darius Ferry, Jr., Second Lieutenant, May 1st, vice Dore, promoted. Robert M. Weed, Quartermaster, May 1st, vice Bernard, resigned.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William E. Fitch, Adjutant, May 11th, original vacancy. Edward K. Rogers, Quartermaster, May 11th, original vacancy. Edward W. Montesth, Commissary of Subsistence, May 11th, original vacancy.

A. A. Farr, Chaplain, May 11th, original vacancy. Daniel S. Benton, Major, May 9th, vice J. S. Eickerman, resigned. Michael Scheidler, First Lieutenant, October 1st, vice William Mix, Jr., supernumerary.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John P. Schrymser, Commissary of Subsistence, May 14th, original vacancy.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Andrew B. Jones, Commissary of Subsistence, May 7th, original vacancy.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Extra Sible, Captain, May 2d, vice John Whitlock, removed from district. Erastus C. Chase, First Lieutenant, May 2d, vice Extra Sible, promoted. James Gannon, Second Lieutenant, May 2d, vice Erastus C. Chase, promoted.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James W. Thompson, First Lieutenant, October 17th, vice D. M. Stephenson, removed from district.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lewis C. Greenleaf, Captain, May 10th, vice John N. Balme, removed from State. George M. Oakford, First Lieutenant, vice John Cogrove, removed from district.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Luther C. Simons, First Lieutenant, May 4th, vice W. H. Tyler, resigned.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Josephus Regua, Engineer, April 28th, vice Arndt Rosenthal, resigned.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Adam Hens, Captain, April 22d, vice C. Stegner, removed from State. Ritter C. Hadley, Second Lieutenant, April 22d, vice G. H. Mann, resigned.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Ogden Burlingame, Captain, April 20th, vice Frank Burgett, resigned. John C. Hickey, First Lieutenant, April 27th, vice Geo. H. Miller, removed from district.

SINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Frank Keller, Second Lieutenant, April 1, 1867, vice Otto Winkle, resigned.

FIRST BATTALION LIGHT ARTILLERY, TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE.

James E. McNulty, Second Lieutenant, March 28th, vice Edward J. Kelly, promoted.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending May 18, 1867:

May 13th, Fifty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, Captain James S. Graham.

May 15th, Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Captain H. M. Heimerdinger, Second Lieutenant George Lore.

May 15th, Third Regiment of Infantry, Captain James C. Corbett.

May 17th, Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, Colonel George W. Dunn.

May 17th, One Hundredth Regiment of Infantry, Captain Solomon Rice.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1867.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Albert D. Shaw, Colonel, May 10, 1867. Original vacancy.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Arthur J. Stillman, Captain, April 13, 1867, vice N. L. Clark, cashiered.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George H. Bliven, First Lieutenant, April 5, 1867, vice Oliver P. Monroe, removed from district. Lander S. Law, Second Lieutenant, April 5, 1867, vice George H. Bliven, promoted.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Clement S. Minier, Captain, April 13, 1867, vice L. E. Bloom, resigned.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS.

William O. Smalley, Captain, May 4, 1867. Judd Griswold, Captain, May 4, 1867. George W. Cook, First Lieutenant, May 4, 1867. Judd Smith, First Lieutenant, May 4, 1867. John Hathorn, Second Lieutenant, May 4, 1867. Mason Beckwith, Second Lieutenant, May 4, 1867.

REGIMENT AUTHORIZED IN THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, OSWEGO COUNTY N. Y.—ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS.

Marathon N. Rich, Captain, May 10, 1867. Lloyd W. Aldrich, First Lieutenant, May 10, 1867. Deason G. Rich, Second Lieutenant, May 10, 1867.

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 CELLA.....Capt. Giesdell, from N.Y. June 22.
 WILLIAM PENN.....Capt. Billings, from N.Y. July 6.

The elegant British iron steamship ATLANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on Saturday, May 25th, at 12 m.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris to first and second cabin passengers at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

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General Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Government has issued letters commending General Sherman and the party to hospitalities abroad. Applications to join the party, now nearly complete, the number being limited to 110, must be made to the committee through

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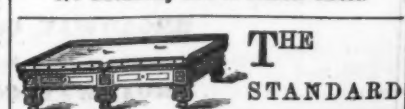
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